

V I E W S)

(IN THE)

T Y P E : O F

FROM DRAWINGS BY

T. A L L O M

AFTER

ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY JOHANNA V. ISSER, CLE. GROSSMÄTCHER.

WITH

LETTERPRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

by a Companion of

H O F E R.





TYROL ILLUSTRATED.

BEFORE attempting the description of a Country, the political character of which has occupied so prominent and interesting a feature in the annals of history, and which munificently endowed by the hand of nature, in sublimities delighting the mind of the Philosopher, in riches of the mineral kingdom, powerfully attracting the attention of the naturalist, and in grand and picturesque beauties, commanding the enthusiastic admiration of the artist, a succinct, but authentic detail of the origin of the people as a nation, will not, by way of prelude, prove devoid of interest.

The Tyrol, a country the most exclusively mountainous in Europe, may be considered as forming the centre gate of the immense crescent of the Alps, whose snowy and tremendous peaks, stretching from the Ligurian Gulf to the Adriatic Sea, tower in lofty grandeur and supremacy above the luxuriant and beautiful gardens of Italy on the one side, and shadow the fertile vallies of Germany on the other. Though the boundaries of this territory are indistinctly defined by nature, being divided into several parts, differing in climate and culture, and the inhabitants in language and manners, in disposition and mind, yet has the country during many of the political convulsions of central Europe, notwithstanding its antithetical character, shown a unity and energy of spirit which excited the attention and called forth the admiration of the "greatest General of the age," when his victorious arms in Italy had caused his name to be wafted with renown through the astonished world in 1796 and 1797; as well as in 1809, when he had attained the zenith of his glory and the acme of his apparently irresistible fortune.

In the earlier ages, a band of Trojan fugitives headed by Antenor, landed on the shores of the interior gulf of the Adriatic, seized on the possessions of the Euganeans, who dwelt between the river Po and the Alps, forcing the inhabitants to take refuge in the northern mountains. The fertile valley of the Brenta is still denominated the Euganean vale, and the Euganean spring still pours forth its limpid waters near Roncegno. Some colonies of the Tuscans having experienced similar oppression from the predatory incursions of the Gauls, commanded by Bellovis and Segoris, fled with their chieftain Rhetus into the northern Alps, and conferred the appellation of Rhetia on that part of the country.

Milan, Verona, and Vicenza owed their origin to the victorious Gauls, together with the town of Bergamo, situated at the foot of the Alps, near whose defiles they also raised Como and Brescia, building likewise, in a triangular confine of the mountains, the city of Trento. In process of time the Euganeans and Tuscans united with a third, and more important colony, that of the Celtic Gauls.

The Cimbrii, who were accustomed to make use of their shields as sledges, thus
N° 1, Tyrol.

descending from the Alpine mountains of Trenta into the extensive and peaceful vallies of the Adige, haughtily demanded, from the brave occupants of the soil, "lands in exchange for military services." A war consequently ensued, which did not terminate for thirteen years, when Marius, the conqueror of the Tuetons near Aix, obtained a decisive victory over these barbarians.

Reverting now to the Roman History, it appears, that Octavianus Augustus, esteeming the portion of Cæsar's will the most important, which recommended to his countrymen the protection of Rome from a second Gallic invasion, and dreading, at the same time, the fated prophesy, which foretold, that destruction from the North was to overwhelm "the mistress of the world," considered the most effectual means averting the prediction, were by subjugating the inhabitants of the Alps.

In order to carry his plans into execution, he entrusted the command of a large body of troops to his two adopted sons, Drusus and Tiberius. Drusus marched up the borders of the Adige, subjecting the country in the neighbourhood of the river; while Tiberius pursued his course from Gaul, exploring the hitherto unknown sources of the Danube and the Rhine, following the course of the latter river, as far as the lake of Constance. The Roman arms proved triumphant, and *where the Roman conquered, there he also dwelt;* by constructing roads and facilitating the means of communication between the various towns and encampments the Romans not only rendered more permanent their conquests, but by bringing into closer contact the inhabitants of different districts, induced the incipient principles of civilization among their rude and more uncultivated subjects. Drusus made fossways through the inhospitable and dangerous Highlands to the banks of the Ister, the whole of this river being now comprised under the appellation of the Danube, which formed the northern extremity of the Roman Empire; the opposite banks bounding the extensive territory of Germany.

On the ample bosom of the mighty Danube, the monarch of European rivers, floated numerous ships of war; the banks being defended at a distance of every mile by lofty towers, ramparts and embattled castles, extending from the confluence of the Lech near the ancient and important settlement of *Augusta Vindelicorum*, the present *Augsburg*, originally established by Augustus and enlarged by Adrian, to the junction of the river Save near the town of Belgrade; the Danube making the boundary line as far as the Black Sea, thus uniting the European with the Asiatic possessions of Rome.

The inhabitants capable of bearing arms were enlisted into the Roman legions, many of whom were sent into Italy, and the most intractable sold as slaves. Civil and municipal authorities were appointed with due consideration to the situation, manners, and customs of the people. The city of *Tridentum*, the modern Trent, formed the key of the lower Adige and the Brenta; the bridge erected by the intrepid Drusus commanding the *Deokwiment* both of the Eisack and Talfer. Sabiona constituted part of the fortifications, which surrounded the vallies of the Eisack and the Reinz, extending from Seben to the moun-

tains near Brixen. Vipiteno was built in the marshes of Sterzing, at the foot of mount Brenner and Jaufen; and in the plains of Innsbruck rose the city of Veldidena, where the two principal fossroads united, the northern leading to Augsburg, and the eastern to Salzburg.

The *prima* and *secunda* Rætia, called also *Vindelicia*, comprehended all the provinces, situated between the Alps and the Danube. On the borders of the river Inn commenced the Noricum-Ripuarium, and the higher Pannonia, at the Kahlenberg near Vienna; south Noricum comprising central Austria.

After the death of Attila, the celebrated king of the Huns, who boasted the impious appellation of the "*scourge of God*," and whose reign of terror and conquests had passed, like a blazing meteor, over great part of the world, even from China to the banks of the Marne; and after the period when Odoacer, king of the Heruli, in 476, had destroyed the western empire of Rome under Romulus Momyllus; the country was overrun by the East-Goths, headed by their king the brave Theodoric, who placed the two divisions of Rætia under the command of a chosen officer, with the title of Duke, retaining the laws best adapted for the government of the provinces. At the same time, the youthful Clovis vanquished the Romans near Soissons, and created Gaul the kingdom of the Franks; and having also, at the battle of Tolbiac, gained a signal victory over the Allemanni, the attention of the Franks became directed towards the countries of Allemania and Thuringia; and on the demise of the renowned Theodoric of Bern, the whole of Thuringia came under the dominion of Gaul. The Heruli, Rutii, Bajuvars or Bavarians and other tribes, who had entered into a confederation, concluded a treaty of peace with the Franks, to whose kingdom they were afterwards annexed.

The East-Goths, being continually harassed and defeated by the emperors of Constantinople, permitted the Franks to occupy the right bank of the Danube, as well as a portion of the Alps, in hope of engaging them as allies, or inducing them to become neutral. After the duration however of sixty years, their power was entirely destroyed, in 553, by the famous general Belisarius, the conqueror of the Persians and Vandals.

The possession of the Tyrolian frontiers was often the scene of contest between the Longobardi and Bajuvars; and there still exists, on the banks of the Avisio, the Longobardian and Teutonic *termini* or boundary stones. The Bavarians preserved the privilege of being governed by an hereditary Duke, elected from the family of Agilolfinges, and Garibald, the first of these princes, formed an alliance with the Longobards, intending by these means to render themselves free from the sovereignty of the Franks; but every attempt proved unsuccessful, and Desiderius, the last of the Longobardian princes, was defeated and taken prisoner by Charlemagne, and, in 788, Thassilo, the unfortunate king of Bavaria, shared the same fate.

.. In the successive reigns of the weak and indecisive grandchildren of Charlemagne, a constant and vexatious system of warfare was carried on, under various pretexts against the ancient ducal families, with the view of destroying the nationality of the several petty States.

and this line of policy was more particularly instigated by the increasing power and privileges of the ecclesiastical princes. The possession of the commanding passes of the Tyrolian mountains, which formed so defensive a barrier between Italy and Germany, as well as Carentania, Allemania, and Rhætia, were of too much importance for the Emperors to permit any individual noble, to claim over them a sovereign right. The *electoral* ecclesiastical princes however enjoyed more favour with the court, and the bishoprics of Trent and Coire received extensive donations of the territory in the environs of the Adige, Eisack, Inn, Rienz and Drave.

The duchy of Bavaria, the most concentrated and powerful province, having originated from the most ancient and warlike tribes of Germany, attracted principally the jealous attention of the Emperors, the existence of which as a nation, it became essential for them to attempt to annihilate; Passau also, with Freising, Eichstædt, Augsburg, Ratisbon, and Salzburg, were rising into importance in the State; but the mistaken policy and dissension of these cities acted fatally inimical to the prosperity and interest of the duchy; and the result, the most desired by the enemies of the Country, was soon effected, the removal of the ducal seat from the family of *Schyres*, the antiquity of which was coeval with the State itself. This fine territory soon afterwards became disorganized, the Emperors considering it as a domain, which they apportioned off, to wives, children, and relatives; and latterly favourites shared in the spoliation, the principal of whom were of the name of Luxemburg, Zutphen, Nördheim and lastly the Guelphs, who, entering into an alliance with the Popes, proved the most dangerous enemies to the imperial throne.

The north-western districts of the Tyrol, belonged to Allemania; the upper valley of the Vinsio, near the source of the Adige, was at different times annexed to Rhætia; and the *Valteine* was presented by Charlemagne to the abbey of St. Denis, sometimes forming part of Italy, and at others, part of Rhætia. When Henry, surnamed the Lion, after his interdiction, was reinstated in his possessions, that portion of Austria, which was situated above the river Enns, was severed from Bavaria, and from the same period all traces of the ducal power in the Alps disappeared.

Besides the bishops, there flourished three powerful families in the northern parts of the country. The counts of Andechs, who, in later times acquired large estates in East-Franconia, and on the shores of the Adriatic, together with the Palatinate of Burgundy, as well as the ducal sway over Croatia, Dalmatia, and Meran. Near the source of the rivers Inn and Adige, where the Tuscan language prevailed, resided the descendants of Humphrey the Great, related to the dukes of Frioul. In the year 1140, when the noble family of Hohenstauffen was elected to the imperial dignity, these nobles first styled themselves, counts of *Tyrol*; their principal castle, originally an ancient Roman watch-tower, bearing that name. After the lapse of two hundred years, the whole line of country, between Germany and Italy, assumed the appellation of the *Tyrol*, and which, until that period, had been an undefined territory, under the designation of the "*land in the mountains*."

An illegitimate branch of the Guelphs, whom the bishops of Trent had expelled from Botzen, had become located in the middle district of the Adige, and the valleys of the Nons and Sulz, and who styled themselves counts of Eppan or *Piano* and Greifenstein, entertained strong feelings of hostility against the counts of Tyrol, with whom they claimed a family connexion.

On the banks of the Drave lived the wealthy counts palatine of Carinthia, who bore the title of Görz, from the early possession of that town by their ancestors. The bailiwick of Trent conferred an important authority on the counts of Tyrol, and that of Aquileja, on the counts of Görz; who having abused the power with which they were vested, and oppressed those, over whom they obtained jurisdiction, many of their dependents sought protection under the episcopal prelates. Feuds, assassinations, and a system of plunder ensued between the secular and ecclesiastical nobles. The counts *Frederick* and *Henry* of *Eppan* pillaged the ambassadors sent from the pope to the emperor, and *Adelbert* of *Lodrona*, had the temerity to impede the progress of the army of the emperor *Lothar*, on its march to Rome.

The dissensions, which produced inveterate warfare between the Guelphs and the Gibellins, excited in these mountainous regions, a considerable degree of animosity. The inhabitants of Val Camonica took up arms against those of Val Sappia, Val Trompia, and the adherents of the Guelphs at Brescia. A union however of the towns, in the larger communes of Lombardy, having commenced, and been favourably countenanced, *Frederick Barbarossa*, eventually resolved on checking the ascendancy of the nobles; he deprived Trent of its Consuls, and placed foreign officers in the city, at the same time, prohibiting the fortification of houses and castles.

Many towns and cities began to derive opulence and importance from the various commercial transactions in *transitu*, and the demand created by the followers of the crusade to the Holy Land. Previous to the year 1202, the *fairs of Botzen*, had been regularly constituted, as well as toll-tariffs, orders for escort, and duties on warehoused goods. Merchants also, and Jews of *Covercio*, Florence and Sienna, who had become rich, lent, and even coined money.

The mountains of the Tyrol, as well as those of Switzerland, were the first countries, in which, the peasantry exhibited that freedom of character, and thirst for liberty, now acknowledged to be inherent in the breast of mountaineers; which was and has ever been exemplified in all the plenitude of its enthusiasm among the Tyrolians. The same liberal spirit pervaded their laws and institutions; land belonging to the Church, was taxed at a low rate; and the limited amount of the rents, circumscribing the incomes of the nobility, caused them gradually to become impoverished.

In the middle of the thirteenth century the supremacy of the *Hohenstauffen* lineage was extinguished, on the death of the great *Frederick Barbarossa*, and about 1245, the heroic family of *Babenberg* had become extinct in the person of *Frederick*, the valiant, who had

reigned over Austria and Styria. Two years later, Otho, the last duke of Meran, was assassinated through jealousy, and five years afterwards his father-in-law Albert a staunch Gibellin died, and with him expired the title of the *Duke of Tyrol*. The large possessions of the family of Meran and Tyrol now devolved into the hands of the bold, but crafty, Meinhard of Görz, who, in order to increase his power and importance, had formed an alliance with the terrible *Erzelino*, surnamed from his atrocities "*the son of hell*," against Egmo, the last count of Eppan or *Piano*, and bishop of Trent, and whom he compelled to confer on him both his lineal and ecclesiastical estates. Within the space of forty years, Meinhard succeeded in crushing all the neighbouring petty lordships, and uniting them, with the mountain territories, into one vast province. During the interregnum, which lasted nearly a quarter of a century, from 1250 to 1273, he actively engaged himself with his brother-in-law, Lewis the *severe*, in raising every obstacle against his dreaded neighbour Ottocar, ascending the imperial throne; being deeply interested in vesting with the royal dignity, a noble of much less influence, Rudolph of *Habsburg*, whose eldest son Albert, the wily Meinhard sought in marriage with his own daughter Elizabeth. Succeeding in his designs, he was rewarded with the dukedom of *Carinthia*, which rendered his possessions compact and integral, equal in extent and power to one of the largest ancient German duchies, thus realizing, what his son-in-law, King Albert, imprudently, and unsuccessfully attempted to acquire in the mountains of *Switzerland*.

The powerful Meinhard bequeathed his estates, riches, and subjects to the care of his children, but the genius, the master-mind was wanting in his descendants. The sons, Albert, Otho, Lewis, and Henry, instead of amicably dividing their large hereditary possessions, lived in a state of perpetual animosity and dissention. Henry, after the murder of King *Venceslaus*, disputed the succession to the throne of *Bohemia* and *Poland*, with the two brothers Rudolph and Frederick, the *handsome*, and afterwards with John of *Luxembourg*. From the want however of money and soldiers, he was unable, during an impotent career of nearly forty years, to carry into execution the daring and ambitious projects of his father. The feudal lords, in the meantime, became discontented with the misgovernment of Henry, and the burghers as well as peasantry, having been rendered more civilized and enriched by commerce, and the condition of their country gradually improved; being likewise encouraged by the example of their brethren in the mountain meadows of *Rutuli*, and the assertion of their rights beneath "*the oak of Trons*," determined to ameliorate the yoke under which they had been subjected. During the quarrel of the rival kings, Lewis of *Bararia*, and Frederick the *handsome* of *Austria*; Nobles and *Vassals*, as well as the inhabitants of *Cities*, and *Market-towns* of the *Tyrol*, the districts of the *Adige* and *Inn*, with the three bishoprics of *Trent*, *Coire*, and *Brixen* assembled in July, 1323, at *Bolzen*, and bound themselves, by a solemn compact, not in future to suffer any infringement of the franchises, rights, or privileges, which they had inherited from their forefathers.

The two contending houses of Luxembourg and Wittelsbach, successively took possession of the Tyrol, in right of the daughter of Henry, the celebrated Margaret *Maultasche*, or *pocket mouth*, so named from the size of her mouth; notwithstanding, that both the Tyrol and Carinthia were enfeoffed in the male line of the family of Görz. In the year 1500, this branch became extinct, having been in possession of the palatinate of Carinthia, and the adjoining fine portion of the Tyrol, extending to the hermitage of *Mühlbach*, or *Haslach* beyond Brixen. By a treaty concluded between the emperor Lewis and the duke of Austria, disregarding all individual and local rights, it was arranged, that the latter should comprise within his territory, Carinthia and South Tyrol, while the Innthal and Wipptal were annexed to Bavaria, which continued to retain possession of the North-Eastern part of the country, with Rattenberg, Kuffstein, and Kitzbuhel. The adventurous John, king of Bohemia, had concerted with Henry, during his protracted and fatal illness, the marriage of their children; deeming it advantageous to relinquish the Tyrol and Carinthia to the emperor Lewis, receiving in exchange, the territory of Brandenburg with its assumed power in Pomerania; thus rendering more complete and entire, his own kingdom of Bohemia, and dukedom of Silesia. Neither however of these arrangements, which would have proved beneficial to the individual countries, were effected. Margaret and her party, in 1341, expelled and unjustly treated John Henry, son of king John, and brother of the emperor Charles IV: this lady, married Lewis of Brandenburg, the eldest son of the emperor Lewis, from both of whom in the years 1342, 1349, and 1352, the earliest charters of the Tyrol were granted, and to which, or similar conditions, every liege lord was obliged to subscribe, as an inauguration oath. The land of the Tyrol, having ever maintained its freedom and integrity of character, did not allow any of those "dull and inanimate ingredients," to enter into its composition, which could rank it with a private domain, or that its inhabitants should be classed, as a "*flock of sheep*," who could be divided or parted off according to the will or caprice of family rights, which varied in every principal valley; each sovereign lord legally possessing no more right than that exercised by his ancestors. This however did not prevent assumption of power, and the attempt of forcibly extending the different boundaries of the estates. The *Sünde* or *Etats*, a depuration of the nobility, clergy, and commons, became confined with narrower limits. Reciprocity of obligations, and the system of homage, dwindled into mere formalities; though many of the reigning nobles retained this latter ceremony, hoping by these means to exact implicit confidence, and likewise to impress their adherents with a feeling of their superiority, while their own actions proved, that though they considered the people bound to them by this outward pageantry, yet, they themselves were not liable to any control in the free use of their sovereignty: this is at once exemplified in comparing the different line of conduct, which influenced kings Henry and Frederick, with exhausted resources, and that which actuated Ferdinand I and Joseph II, as well as Claudia and Maria-Theresa.

The power of the Habsburg family, from its earliest origin, seemed to have been implanted in the state with a kind of magical root; "exciting revolt, by breaking through all the chartered rights: and afterwards by quelling rebellion, depriving the insurgents of their franchises." On the defeat and death of Ottocar, Albert exceeded that monarch in violence and tyranny, until he perished by the hand of his exasperated nephew, John. "If King Ottocar, had not disregarded our liberties and his oath," exclaimed Frederick of Stubenberg, chief of the confederated knights of Styria, "he would, in all probability have still enjoyed life and empire." Before the battle with Ottocar, Rudolph twice constituted Vienna an imperial city. After the victory was obtained, King Albert, on the burghers presuming to assert their privileges, took their charters, and tearing them in pieces, flung them at the feet of the astonished citizens. In Switzerland and the Netherlands similar acts of despotism were essayed, but the attempt was dearly paid for. The Ferdinands succeeded in destroying the constitution and government of the beautiful country of Bohemia, from the period, when the battle of Muhlberg occurred, to the conflict at Weissenberg, near Prague. The subjugation of Hungary, however, was only partially effected, notwithstanding the numerous murders and executions, the horrors committed by Basta and Caraffa, and the slaughters of Eperies. These sanguinary measures were never rendered necessary in the *democratical* monarchy of the Tyrol, as the people were always found ready to assist their prince in the suppression of Aristocracy and Theocracy; from which may be deduced the simile of, the Frogs, the wooden King, and the Stork.

The Tyrolian is *innately* a royalist; "He who humbles the aspirant, generally exalts the lowly;" "Tatquinius with his switch only decapitated the towering poppies, the others he allowed freely to move and bend their heads." Though circumstances may have strangely metamorphosed countries, past centuries have never witnessed the least revolutionary feeling in the Tyrol, against the dominion of Austria. Even the memorable war of the peasantry, which was reckoned so favourable to the imperial cause, that Charles I was advised himself to head the faction, prevailed alone in the Bishopricks, while in the principality of the Tyrol, it was only recognised by name. During the greatest perils, which have threatened the Austrian kingdom, the Tyrol has interposed the most powerful obstacles against the enemy. It was the Tyrol, which prevented the fatal junction of the enemy during the thirty years war, the Spanish war, the war regarding the Austrian succession, and during the French Revolution. When the country, after the battle of Austerlitz, was dispossessed of its ancient rights and sovereign, its fidelity and attachment came forth unshaken from the fearful ordeal of fire and sword, in 1809.

Three times was the Tyrol in possession of Bavaria, to the safety and power of which it formed so essential a bulwark and each time, through singular errors in the management of affairs, was the country lost. The dukes of Austria, cousins

of Margaret, in 1359 insidiously taking advantage of the quarrel which existed between her, and her brothers-in-law of Bavaria, induced her to devise to them the Tyrol, in the event of the death of her husband, and infant son Meinhard, without issue; a circumstance militating against the interests of Bavaria, as well as those of the younger sons of the Emperor Lewis; added to which, it was an act of injustice towards the male line of the house of Görz. The family of Habsburg, through the deceit and enmity of Charles IV., and the wide and rapid dissemination of the spirit of freedom throughout Switzerland, was likewise, nearly deprived of the country; the peculiarity and situation of which we have before remarked, and the intimate connection of the interior together with the exterior districts, even beyond the Ahr, the Fern, and the lakes of Waller and Constance; rendering its possession of material political importance. The dukes were perfectly aware, that the jealousy and hostility of the emperors, would render futile the bequest; they consequently endeavoured to procure the consent and co-operation of the *Etats*, and more especially of the landowners, whose power in the state, during the ascendancy of the inconsiderate and voluptuous *Mauttasche*, had become almost supreme, but whom the dukes afterwards persecuted with the utmost malevolence. Eventually, the spirited and handsome Rudolph, hurried from place to place, first to Gratz, and then to Vienna, the antiquated and enamoured Princess Margaret, detaining her by these means, like a captive, in his power.

In 1700 the Spanish, and in 1740 the German lineage of the Habsburg family became extinct; their only legitimate claim in fact to the sovereignty of the Tyrol, having arisen from a voluntary submission on the part of the inhabitants. It was therefore truly ridiculous, the assumption of the title of *Counts of Tyrol*, by the Spanish Bourbons, and Joseph Buonaparte.

From the period of the imprisonment of the popes at Avignon, and the outrages perpetrated against the Emperor Lewis, excommunication and interdiction were abolished: a nation, owing to papal caprice or revenge, could no longer be pronounced, by the assumed power of an earthly vicegerant, as incapable of addressing the Deity in prayer;—nor could a prince be expelled the society of his fellow-creatures, his presence, like a leper, being accounted contamination, and deprived even on his death of Christian burial. The epoch was also arrived, for destroying the tyranny of the aristocracy, that haughtiness of feeling which prevailed among the nobles, estimating the husbandman and tradesman, as beings created only to contribute to their pleasure and well-being, despising those of superior attainments, and considering even princes in no other light than as the “*first of their order*.” The rights and privileges of the third and fourth classes of society, so long withheld, and treated with contempt, were now, with renewed energy, imperatively demanded. The power of the people, and the necessity of new maxims of government, were proclaimed from one end of Germany to the other, and by way of compulsion, cities united their forces against nobles and princes. The flower and glory of that age of chivalry, and

knighthood, often led on by the princes of Austria, were overthrown and eclipsed by the comparatively unarmed, but valiant peasantry of Switzerland; and the disgrace of those various defeats, rendered ever memorable, at Morat, Laupen, Tütwyl, Sempach, Näfels, Stoss, Hauptlissberg, and Wolfshalde. Neither the knights, the reverend priesthood, or regal princes could be induced to believe, that they had outlived their time, that the age had advanced beyond them; or could they reconcile to their imagination *the state of transit* in which they existed; that they were witnessing *the setting of the cloudy sun of olden times, and the brilliant dawn of a new era of reformation*. The nobles, blinded by their own personal feelings, fostered the same supercilious ideas of security, which prompted Charles the Bold, and his Burgundian army to imagine, that their Swiss opponents were suppliants craving mercy, when, kneeling before the battle, they offered a brief prayer to the "Lord of hosts," for their success! One prince alone, however, of the Tyrol, deviated from the line of conduct pursued by his compeers, and the example of his relatives. He had noted the effects wrought on society by the improvement of the human mind, and appreciated the experience acquired in the 'school of adversity':—past ages were obliterated from his memory, as offering no criterion to his present actions, and he adopted measures suited to the emergency of current events. He raised from their depressed situations, citizens and peasants, distinguished for abilities, and placed them on an equality with those, before whom they had been accustomed to bend the knee. But he very soon became a mark for the *sacred vengeance* of the church. Ban and excommunication were *fulminated* against him: the Emperor Sigismund maliciously excited all Europe in oppressing him; the conduct of his own brother became equivocal, and the nobles and prelates were naturally his inveterate enemies. Various were the epithets of contumely applied towards him, as "*the landless prince*," "*Fridolin with empty pockets*," &c. But supported unanimously by his citizens and peasantry, he maintained a sovereignty far more effective and powerful than any of his adversaries. Though reputed moneyless, he managed to redeem the domains, which through the extravagance of his predecessors, had been mortgaged; the golden roof of the palace at Innsbruck, is a monument of his munificence; and his character, occupying an illustrious station in the annals of the Tyrol, is familiarised to the people in song and legend, and assimilated with the elder *Meinhart*, *Theurdank*, and the gracious *Philippa Welsér*, as the friends and benefactors of their country. During the reign of Sigismund, son of Frederick, the dark and unexplored bowels of the earth, began to yield forth their "*hoarded treasure*;" veins of gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead, were found in the valleys of the Inn and Wippe, constituting a considerable additional importance to the Tyrol, among the European states, and which prevailed even a century after the discovery of the mines of America.

When Sigismund from his advanced age had become in a state of dotage, and who though rich, was always in need of money, the *Estates* called to the sovereignty, Maximilian, King of the Romans; and hence the Tyrol became annexed to a monarchy, which Maximilian

had, in so romantic a way, augmented. Delighted with the country, the new king designated it "the heart and shield of his kingdom;" likening it to the *frock of a peasant*, which, though rough and coarse, kept the wearer comfortably warm." In traversing the mountainous regions, and inhaling their thin and pure air, his breast seemed to expand, giving nerve and vigour to his mind, and elasticity to his step. In following the perilous chase of the *Capricorne*, he was once surprised in these lofty heights by a violent hail storm, and only saved from being precipitated over an abyss, by one of his faithful hounds: at another time, walking on the old battlement of the tower of Rottenburg, he missed his footing, and at this elevated and giddy height, while both feet were nearly suspended in air, sprung from one mouldering beam to another in safety. From the Tyrol emanated all his measures relating to peace and war, carried on against Venice, Milan, France, and Switzerland; and his code of 1511, formed the fundamental laws of the defensive system of the country.

The new tenets of Christianity, promulgated by Luther, were now disseminated throughout these mountains, but their adoption was not so permanent, nor so extensive, as in the Alps of Salzburg; where also the celebrated war of the peasantry was waged with the greatest acrimony, as at Trent, Salzburg, and Brixen. It may likewise here be observed, that in the twelve articles issued by the rebellious subjects of those times, more local knowledge and acute discrimination were exemplified, than in many of the decrees of the organised government. At Trent the adherents of the catholic religion, and those of the protestant faith, lived in a state of schism, that became irreconcilable. Maurice, of Saxony, however, the favourite of Charles, who may be compared to a second Absalom, was at first the oppressor of the protestants, but afterwards became the saviour of the new creed, and pursuing the aged, miserable, and gouty Charles, compelled him to save himself from being made a prisoner, by a hasty flight across the Brenner, and was forced, in 1552, to sign the convention at Passau, which, in 1556, finally led to the peace of Augsburg.

The Tyrol, his native country, afforded George the Great, of Freundsberg, the most experienced officers, and the best soldiers, at the time that he obtained the victories of Creazzo, Bicocca, and Pavia, and when he stormed the imperial city of Rome. It was also on the mountains of the Brenner, that Charles V. again saw his brother Ferdinand.

The principal members of the Habsburg family, who have rendered themselves conspicuous, were King Rudolph, and Maria Theresa, though the latter has undoubtedly acquired the greatest eminence; but the sovereigns, the most benevolent, and of whom the Tyrolians, cherish the fondest remembrance, are the three Maximilians; two of whom were emperors, and the other grand-master of the Teutonic order. Ferdinand, however, the brother of the second Maximilian, deserves at the same time also, to occupy as high a station in the memory of his country. His court was attended by many clever and

enlightened men, both in letters and arts, and almost rivalled in celebrity, that of the *Medici family*, at Florence; and the collection of curiosities and antiquities in the museum, at Ambras, exhibited his taste for natural and artificial works. While he, at the same time, preserved a strict attention and judgment towards military discipline. His consort, the beautiful Philippa Welser, of Augsburg, has ever lived in the grateful recollection, both of the Bohemians, and Tyrolians; having been the intercessor and mediatrix in mitigating the persecutions practised against the former, as well as their learned and revered Bishop Augusta; and with the latter, for reconciling the disunion between the prince and his *Etats*, and in endeavouring to appease the dissensions, which existed between the archdukes.

In the church of the Franciscans, at Inspruck, may be seen the superb mausoleum of Maximilian, the elegant monument of Ferdinand, and the unostentatious tomb of Philippa; and through the patriotic zeal and praiseworthy exertions of three officers, the government was eventually compelled to place the remains of the *intkeeper*, the noble minded ANDREAS HOFER, within those sacred walls; the body having been originally interred in unconsecrated ground, where it had lain, neglected, and almost unremembered, for fifteen years; but now rests, *honoured* in union with the ashes of the most celebrated heroes of every age, princes, nobles, and knights of the Tyrol.

When the ultra-party in Vienna had succeeded in having Wallenstein assassinated, in like manner that the patriot *Andreas Baumkircher* had been sacrificed, as well as *Katzianer*, and *Martinuzzi*, the army required reinforcements, and generals to command them, in whom confidence could be reposed. *Hofn* had besieged Constance, and his troops had made their appearance in the forest of Bregenz, and even as far as Füssen. The designs of *Rohati*, in the Grissons had assumed a very dubious character. The intrepid chancellor, *William Bärner*, favourite of *Claudia Medici*, and who through court intrigue eventually perished on a scaffold, formed an impenetrable cordon from Chiavenna to the lake of Constance; he threatened to deprive the nobility and clergy of the right of assessing taxes, and to confer the privilege on a house of representatives, commissioned for that specific purpose. The violent opposition of the Bishops of Trent and Brixen he overruled by menacing them with imprisonment in the common gaol of Inspruck, and fortunately succeeded in reducing the Spanish army from Milan into Upper Germany, where it was instrumental in deciding the battle of Nordlingen, from which, in 1634, originated the peace of Prague, and the consequent pacification of the German empire.

Maximilian of Bavaria, though possessing brilliant qualifications, was perpetually duped by Rome and Austria, to the ruin of his own country; he could however have hardly anticipated more favourable treatment than the other relatives and partizans of the archducal family, whose interests had been sacrificed in concluding the peace of Osnabruck and Munster, as well as the treaties both of Luneville and Presburg.

In the Austrian, and likewise in the Spanish war of succession, the Tyrol failed not to perform its important part. The two heroes, Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria, who had distinguished himself on the re-conquering of Vienna, the protector of Hungary; and also Vendome the worthy offspring of Henry IV., had agreed to concentrate their armies in the centre of the Tyrol, intending to march along the banks of the Drave, and render assistance to the forces of Ragotzy, who were hovering round Vienna, and had already laid waste that part of the country called *Marchfeld*. But this decisive measure of destruction was frustrated in the Tyrol, on the very spot rendered memorable during the campaign of 1809! Time had been gained for the battle of Blindheim, in the same way, that seventy years previously the victory of Nordlingen had been obtained. Charles VII., had been already crowned at Prague; Linz, in 1741, acknowledged his power, and *Theresa the Great* had fled from Vienna, towards Presberg; the troops, however, of *Maillebois* and *Gages* were unable to make any impression in invading the Tyrol, with the view of affording assistance to Charles. The Tyrolians in the mean time, made an incursion into Bavaria, and afforded *Traux*, the opportunity of preparing for the battle of *Camposanto*, while *Kaunitz* concluded a treaty at Worms, with the court of Turin, entering also into a negotiation with England.

The glory of the Tyrolian was at its zenith, when governed by a native prince of the house of Habsburg, he felt an internal pride of honest independence, rendering him individually an object in the state; of these halcyon days, his memory "still haunts the greenest spot," when comparing the change his country has undergone, and that he himself has become a "mere instrument" in the hands of an alien prince. In 1665, the Tyrol was incorporated with the Austrian empire, and universal was the grief at the death of the last regal descendant, the archduke Sigismund Francis; for though the emperor Leopold, on assuming the sovereignty of the country, swore to preserve the constitution, and which with few exceptions, he adhered to; though he encouraged the working of the mines, founded a University at *Innsbruck*, and for the most part elected natives to the different official situations, yet, no concessions could administer consolation to the people, for the loss of their independence.

The lingering vestiges of the freedom and liberty of ancient times, were effaced during the lenient government of *Theresa*. This princess, soon after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, introduced an ameliorated system of taxation, and instituted local tribunals, for the protection of the subject, against the oppression of the nobles, thus following the example of those noble Romans of old, *Crispus* and *Crispinus*; and by summoning to her court the nobles from their castles and provinces, to wait attendance in her antechambers, *Theresa* effectually destroyed the supremacy of the aristocracy. It is true, that the farmer and peasant were already free, which rendered the establishment of tribunals superfluous; "yet, how often does it occur, that the mind is satisfied with the semblance of uniformity, where in fact no unity exists!"

Part 2, Tyrol.

The most simple and the cheapest mode of government is best adapted for this mountainous country, affording therefore little preferment or gratification to placemen; no other prevailing line of politics should be pursued, than that consonant with its political and military situation and importance; speculative financial measures should never be attempted, but the Tyrol considered like a citadel, for whose steady maintenance, the momentary loss even of the capital, and the upper Italian territories, might be disregarded; as their recapture is easily attainable, as long as one stronghold is maintained.

In the European christian republic of Henry IV. it was a favourite scheme, the union of the Tyrol with Switzerland, both countries preserving a strict and constant neutrality in all continental warfare; and though the name of Joseph II., is in the Tyrol, as well as other countries, in high repute, yet in this land, as well as in Belgium, strong evidence has been adduced, how much power an ignorant and fanatic clergy possess, in leading astray the populace from their own essential and intellectual interests.

For nearly a century, that is, from 1703 to 1796, no hostile foot trod Tyrolian ground. The country connected only with the Austrian empire towards Carinthia by the narrow defile of the Drave, and on other sides surrounded by republican, spiritual, temporal, and imperial states, as Venice, the Grisons, Valteline, Bavaria, Salzburg, and Augsburg, thus enjoyed from its isolated situation, important advantages, which prevented its sharing the fate of Bohemia or Galicia. Traffic caused the country to flourish, and the high roads through the province were advantageous to agriculture and grazing; the fair also at Bozen had considerably increased in notoriety. Some remains of the ancient privileges still existed, and though unimportant, were held dear by the people; these after the war, which passed under the assumed name of the "war of liberation," were entirely lost sight of, being exchanged, like sterling money, into the dear and base coinage of the "*Diät, an assemblage, which may be compared to a pagoda or automaton—senseless and without power.*"

During the first Italian campaign of Buonaparte, from April 1796, to April 1797, the Tyrolians, in accordance with their ancient charter, were summoned to take up arms; the young general flushed with victory menacing them from Tortona with fire and sword; which served, as an additional impulse to their ardour. Four armies sent to the assistance of Mantua, and the reconquest of Lombardy, had been entirely routed. Repeated misfortunes, and particularly bad generalship, had loosened the bonds of military discipline. When Naples had fallen, and the king of Sardinia, together with the Pope had been compelled to make peace, Buonaparte advanced within a few days march of Vienna, the left wing of his army, under the command of Joubert, stretching through Brixen, and the plains of Sterzing, crossing the valley of the Drave, reached Carinthia after having been engaged in several encounters with the Tyrolians; but which, when placed in competition with the actions of 1799, 1800, and 1805, and the glorious events of

1809, do not merit any detailed account. A band of patriots, headed by *Provveditor Battaglia*, had been formed under the representation and belief, that the opportunity had then arrived for the re-establishment of the honour and independence of the country: that by the forced marches of the archduke Charles from the Rhine; through the insurrection in Hungary; and by the Tyrolians and Croats, who had retaken Trieste; Buonaparte might be considered as surrounded in the mountains of Styria, and that the "knell of retribution had already tolled" for the performance of a counterpart to the *Sicilian Vespers*. The Tyrolians under the conduct of the young Count of Neipperg having advanced to Verona, decided the revolt of the *Terraferma*;* but at this critical period, Buonaparte signed the preliminaries of peace at Leoben. Venice, with the country as far as the Adige, belonged to Austria, as well as that part of the Tyrol adjacent to the Cisalpine republic, surrounded by the Austrian territory, as also the south and south-eastern districts, and was likewise connected with the empire on the north-east. The secret treaty of *Campoformio* consigned to Austria, Salzburg and Bertholsgaden; the river Inn, and fortress of Wasserburg, forming the boundaries; and from hence arose the annihilation of Bavaria, that part of the country between the Inn, the Lech, and the Danube, being thus rendered more readily accessible to Austria, which had already forcibly possessed itself of the most beautiful portion of ancient Bavaria.

In the year 1800, the second war of coalition was terminated in Italy, by Buonaparte obtaining the victory of Marengo; and in Germany, by Moreau, at the battle of Hohenlinden. The peace of Luneville, and the arrangement regarding the German indemnification, incorporated with the Tyrol, both Trent and Brixen, and though these bishoprics had been for a length of time reduced, partially by arbitrary power, and partially by means of the press, into a state of mere freeholds; yet, the claims of the bishops to possession were of earlier date, and more legitimate, than that of the family of Görz or Habsburg.

The third war of coalition was rendered futile in less than a month, by a series of ignominious capitulations, enabling Buonaparte, between the 15th of October, and the 13th of November, 1805, to again enter Vienna. The disgrace acquired at Ulm, was considerably increased during the October of the following year, by the defeats at Jena and Auerstädt, and through the conduct of the commanders of the Prussian fortresses. After the battle of Austerlitz, which was fought near the tomb of *Kaunitz*, the Tyrol, with Venice, and the adjacent territory was severed from Austria, and annexed to the kingdom of Bavaria. This act of disunion caused decided satisfaction to the *États*, as confirmatory of the new constitution of 1797.

After the capture by surprise of Passau by the Austrians, and in the course of the

* Originally part of the Venetian States.

general indemnification and secularization of Germany, Talleyrand spoke without reserve regarding the line of policy to be pursued by France towards Bavaria, and from 1803, to 1805, the country was principally indebted to France for the strength and power requisite to ensure its security and independence. Austria, on the contrary, during the centuries it claimed a right over the kingdom, was accustomed more to deprive it of, than confer upon it, any benefit. At the close of the war in 1815, when Bavaria had lost thirty thousand men in the Russian campaign, with the *material* of the army to an immense extent, and had again raised sixty thousand troops ready for the field; constantly exhibiting a determination not to shrink from any sacrifice in promoting the political interests of the country, to which it was attached; and according to the promises received, anticipating possession of the territories contiguous to the state; instead of which the distant circle of the Rhine was allotted to the kingdom, which exclusive of being subjected to many inconveniences, rendered the country in a military point of view totally insecure, both in the *flank* and *rear*. Indeed, it may be here remarked, as a fact, worthy the attention of Germany, as well as the Swiss confederations and France, that the possession of the Brenner and Adige, could only in part render Bavaria safe; the king might have been, as he could now, by the forced march of troops through the Tyrolian defiles of *Aachenthal* *Scharnitz* during a single summer's day, be taken by surprise in his castle, at Munich, without time to save his person by flight; much less, the treasures of the kingdom: Austria also could, carry on an uninterrupted communication with its Lombardian and Venetian provinces through Brixen, Ampezzo, and Worms...

The protectorate and alliance of Napoleon demanded extraordinary exertions to obtain, and sacrifices to maintain; which may be assimilated with the idea of "streams of gold and rivers of blood." This dire necessity, which pressed with the force of an iron hand upon Bavaria, compelled the country, as the foremost of the Rhenish confederation, to adopt regulations and institutions, in accordance with the French, which offended the national pride of the Tyrolians, and in some instances, materially injured their internal interests; but they more generally took umbrage respecting the tenets of their religion; and the undaunted hardihood with which they carried into effect their plans, is as inexplicable, as the illusion which prevailed, even to the moment of the eruption;—hear! however the account of these proceedings detailed in a work written by Count *Alexandre Laborde*, a partisan of Buonaparte, in reference to the memorable campaign of 1809.

"An extensive kingdom, adorned with so many glorious remembrances, but through a series of years often humiliated, threw off for the fourth time the yoke of its misfortunes, and appeared on the field of battle more powerful than ever. The late revolutions had deprived numbers of existence, and many of the means of livelihood; men of noble mind, urged by their own courageous feelings, arose to assert their country's rights, and repossess themselves of their nation's freedom; and loud and fervent were the wishes breathed forth for their success;—fear and distrust could scarcely prevent all from rallying beneath

their banners, and openly assisting them in their struggle for liberty. Even after those unfortunate occurrences, which took place in such rapid succession at *Landshut* and *Ratisbon*, many daring and courageous attempts were made to revenge those national wrongs, which though deeply felt, had hitherto only been complained of in silence. These repeated acts of heroism and patriotic devotion, at length excited the whole country to espouse Austria's unhappy cause. It is here, impossible without admiration to turn our attention to the undaunted inhabitants of the Tyrolian mountains, who though almost surrounded with enemies, and nearly abandoned to their own exertions, seemed as circumstances became more critical and momentous, to demonstrate in a corresponding degree, greater valour and enthusiastic zeal for the cause to which they had dedicated themselves ! In alluding again to their deliverance, which was achieved at the battle of Mount Isel near Inspruck and Hoheems, *Laborde* likewise states "The results which ensued from that memorable day, the 20th of May, were to interrupt the communications between Italy and Germany, which continued a long time after the armistice of Znaim, forming a large tract of country into a state like a second Vendée, extending from Valteline, Garda, and Constance to the Gates of Salzburg, placing obstacles against the progress of the French arms, which had they been defeated at Wagram, would have proved almost insurmountable."

During the melancholy period of subjection beneath a foreign yoke, which was passed from 1805 to 1809, Germans were too often engaged against each other in civil strife and bloodshed. On the 17th of May, preceding the 20th before referred to, favoured by a dark and cloudy night, the mountains of the Tyrol were suddenly illuminated with beacon fires, bursting forth, like threatening meteors, from seventeen different summits. The spirit of the country, though perpetually harassed, and nearly overpowered, again, Phoenix-like, rose superior to oppression, attempting indignantly to burst its chains, and once more acquire its native freedom. This christening with blood and fire, was like a sacrifice offered to Europe, invoking *Legitimacy* to place the Tyrol under its ancient sovereignty.

After the peace of Vienna, the Tyrol was separated into three districts. The Italian portion of the country becoming annexed to the department of the Upper Adige. The eastern part with the valley of the Puster, belonging to the new kingdom of Illyria, and the northern division, as well as the vallies of the Eisack and Vinio remaining under the government of Bavaria.

Those feelings of native courage which had been deeply excited, and even heightened, by the successes so hardly earned, and the unmerited mischances during the campaign of 1809, seemed now wounded and depressed with the thoughts, that the ancient connexions of the country, fraught with numerous happy recollections, were being perhaps for ever torn asunder, and, that the Tyrol was not only losing its rank among nations, but that the very name was likely to disappear from the language of the country, at the moment when it had been gloriously crowned with fresh laurels, and moistened with the blood of so many of its

bravest sons! Though the motives were natural, which actuated these feelings, yet were they erroneous, when we consider, that it was only during later times, the union of the several districts under the designation of the *Tyrol*; the country might have been as well denominated from the counts of Andechs, the principality of *Ambrass*, or that of *Heimfels*, or *Sonnenburg* from the counts of Görz, as to have received the appellation of *Tyrol*, from an old castle, built on the ruins of a Roman fort, belonging to the counts of Vincio. The acts of the confederation for a lengthened period distinguished the country of the Tyrol, as the province in the valley of the Inn, and the country of the *Adige*, with the three bishoprics of Brixen, Coire, and Trent. The partition of the country, which took place in 1810, again concentrated the original provinces, excepting the city of *Botzen*, which by various intrigues, had been annexed to Italy. The re-establishment of the Tyrol was founded on the principle of those nationalities and boundaries which, nature, language, manners, and history had marked out from the time of the *Carolingians* and even as early as the age of the *Longobardi* and *Bajuvares*. The inhabitant of the Pusterthal with his vandal dialect, had been from 1500, the year in which Charles V. was born, classed as a Carinthian, who, it is true, he resembles more than the southern Tyrolian. Between the Bavarian and Tyrolian mountaineers, however, the similarity is striking; while the confines of the *Adige* and *Brenta*, as well as the *Nore* and *Sarku*, though they are inhabited by Tyrolians, yet no contrast can be stronger exemplified than in their mien, dress, language, manners, laws, industry, cleanliness, freedom of possession, and succession to property, prosperity, and religious notions. In the two vallies likewise, in which dwell the German and Tyrolian peasants, though only separated by a single mountain of moderate size, yet in passing from one to the other, the change is so rapid, that one is almost induced to imagine, that a profound sleep has for a long time overpowered our senses, during which, we have travelled a considerable distance, so distinct and opposite are all the peculiarities of character between the two people.

This arrangement of the provinces endured for more than four years, but a few weeks after the battle of Leipzig, the Illyrian and Italian portion of the country was conquered by the Austrian troops under the command of *Hiller*. Towards the middle of the year 1814, Bavaria exchanged its Tyrolian possessions for Würzburg and Aschaffenburg; and thus after eight years separation, the Tyrol returned integrally into the possession of the same family under whose sovereignty it had existed for four hundred and forty-three years.

The government of Inspruck comprises a population of seven hundred thousand, including the inhabitants of a tract of land, called the circle of the *Vorarlberg*, situated between the *Alp*, the Grisons, the Rhine, and the Lake of Constance. It was formerly divided between the grand duchy of Allemania, the duchy of Churrhætia, and the dioceses of Coire and Constance; in this district, democratical feelings prevail to a much greater extent, than in the Tyrol, neither nobility nor priesthood being tolerated, yet the people, as in other countries, enjoy the light of heaven, and the seasons with all their blessings revolve here in

their usual course! The principal places composing the Vorarlberg, are the old Roman *Bregenz*, *Feldkirch*, *Bludenz*, and *Hohenems*, which by mortgage and purchase, have come into the possession of the princes of Austria, from an ancient family, renowned in heroic legend and song; *Bregenz* and *Feldkirch* having belonged to the counts of *Montfort* with the *Red Banner*; *Bludenz* and *Werdenburg*, to those bearing the *Black Banner*; *Sargans* and *Sonnerberg*, to those of the *White Banner*; this family had been long declining, but did not become extinct till the year 1783, while the house of *Hohenems*, celebrated alike in the days of Maximilian I. and Charles V. and in important connexions with Rome, expired in the year 1759. *St. Gall*, *Notre-Dame-des-Hermites*, the *Guelphish Weingarten*, and the *Carolingian nunnery at Lindau*, held likewise some possessions in the district. In the forest of *Bregenz*, and valley of *Muntolun*, there were many free imperial parishes, which were with difficulty restrained from entering into an alliance with the *Appenzel*. The character of the people inhabiting the Vorarlberg, affords the greatest affinity to that of the Swiss; the German Tyrolian blending more the character of the peasant of the Vorarlberg, with that of the *Carinthian*, who for many years has lived in a state of bondage, and become absorbed in traffic. The residents of these free parishes, elected their own *Landammann*, with a council consisting of twenty-four members, and would not render any homage to their prince, until he had taken the prescribed oaths, which appears to have been an ancient privilege, like a Spanish *Si non, non*, and common to all Germany, forming a clause in the acts of every diet; for instance, "if the prince infringes the charter, then are land and people absolved from their allegiance," and again "if grievances complained of, are not attended to, then will we no longer pay taxes." This council were accustomed to meet near *Botzen*, in a room, elected on eight wooden pillars, the entrance being effected by means of a ladder, which was afterwards removed, until the assembly had come to a resolution, respecting the question in deliberation. The inhabitants of the Vorarlberg, not only obtain a livelihood by agriculture, breeding of cattle, and navigation of the lake, but also enjoy the advantage of manufactories of cotton and embroidered muslins, and carry on a trade in wooden wares, deals, and straw hats.

The Tyrolian mountains from the mighty wall of partition between Germany and Italy, in many places, they are covered with eternal masses of snow, dividing the vallies of the *Inn*, the *Adige*, the *Rienz*, and the *Drave*, and in whose neighborhood are to be found some of the highest mountains of the ancient continent; among which we may enumerate, the lofty and imposing *Ortles*, with its beautiful glaciers, situated on the confines of the *Valtelline*, *Tyrol*, and *Upper Rhætia*; also the snowy pyramid of the *Glockner*, rising from its bed of ice, as the boundary stone of *Salzburg*, the *Tyrol*, and *Carinthia*. It may readily be imagined, that the cultivation of a country differing so much in its character, must of necessity afford many contrarieties.

Among the inhabited vallies amounting in number to nine and twenty, many of those situated in the north-west of the *Upper Innthal*, are far from fertile, scarcely bringing forth

even oats; while those towards the southern districts, produce wine, tobacco, oil, silk, and the most delicate fruits of Italy. The German Tyrolian may be often seen descending, with extreme peril, the steepest mountains, in order to mow a handful of grass from the small green patches, which here and there deck their ragged sides, and frequently in spring he has to ascend these lofty heights, carrying on his back the earth, which the rains of autumn have washed from his field into the vale. The forest torrents sometimes cover his ground with stones and sand during the winter, when in spring, he cheerfully recommences his toil, and will not desist, until he has obtained a fresh, and in instances, a quadruple layer of soil, in order to restore the ground to its former state of cultivation. In places where the earth has been by degrees collected on masses of *debris*, or fragments of rocks precipitated into the vallies, advantage is immediately taken by sowing the newly discovered spot with grass, Indian corn, or potatoes. By means of such industry, it is not surprising to find in some tracts of the country, a nobleman existing on a population of two hundred, and a clergyman on that of one hundred and fifty; the variety of the soils and their produce will elucidate the fact, that when the Tyrol again lapsed into the possession of Austria in 1814, there were enumerated in the delightful district of Lienz, only eight hundred and four inhabitants to the square German mile, whilst in that of Brixen there were one thousand three hundred and seventeen, in Inspruck one thousand six hundred and fifteen, Bozen two thousand and sixty two, Roveredo four thousand four hundred and sixty one, and in Trent seven thousand three hundred and forty.

The Alps are traversed by seventy-two different passes, the lowest and most convenient of which is that of the Brenner. In ascending this mountain, there are found amidst the snow and ice, many plants which grow in the highest regions of the Alps; again descending into the plain of Sterzing and wandering towards Brixen, the blooming saffron may be gathered, and several of the delicious southern fruits. On the heights of Schaba is seen the blushing richness of the juicy grape, and, if we advance further, crossing with difficulty the barren rocks and crags, we find ourselves amidst groves of chestnuts and fig trees, and where the luxuriant vine spreading its tendrils from tree to tree, forms in playful elegance continued lines of festoons and arbores, seeming to indicate a favoured spot held sacred to the "*rosy God*."

To the geologist and mineralogist, the various mountains afford a rich and ample store for investigation. The marble found here has of late created considerable attention amongst sculptors, approaching in its quality that of Paros and Carrara.

The young Adrighetto of Castelbarco, friend and contemporary of Petrarch, first encouraged the breeding of silkworms at Roveredo; and the most eminent improvements made in the art of manufacturing silk have originated in the religious and political persecutions of neighbouring countries; which may be instanced in the persons of Saviole of Verona, Vollkammer, Verleger, and Gatterer of Nuremberg, Siehard of Augsburg and Vanetti of Bassano.

The Tyrol does not produce sufficient grain to meet the consumption of the country, and imports therefore a considerable quantity of corn from Bavaria, and the Austrian parts of Italy. The various fruits of the country are transported into the remotest parts of Russia; and in the southern division of the Tyrol, tobacco and hemp form an important article of traffic; the flax of the northern departments, competing in quality with the growth of Brabant. From the south, likewise, extensive exports of wood are made by the river Adige to Venice. The vast demand for wood required by the Salt Works and Foundries in the valley of the Inn, is supplied from the forest of the Grisons; and taking a summary view of the exportable articles, the principal of which may be enumerated, as salt, metals, wood, fruit, cattle, and the produce of milk; the Tyrol being dependant on foreign countries for most other necessities.

It may be estimated, that nearly forty thousand Tyrolians annually leave their country, and wander forth into different parts of Europe, for months, and sometimes for years; taking with them various articles of art and manufacture, or with the intention of engaging themselves in different trades; and from time to time either bringing or transmitting home their well-earned profits. It is seldom the Tyrolians follow any single craft, as they appear to have a natural tendency for mechanical arts; the genius of the people seizing with avidity any art connected with industry; for, as soon as they experience the want of a machine to facilitate their operations, they form it; and though not highly finished, yet it is capable of answering the purpose, for which it was intended, and is frequently applied with advantage, in their domestic affairs, in saving both time and trouble—for instance, little hydraulic machines will be seen, putting in motion their grindstones; a wheel, acting as a motive power in the churns, when making butter; and even a cradle, gently rocked by means of a crank, which derives a perfectly equable motion from a fall of water moderated by art.

The inhabitants of the upper valley of the Inn may be seen travelling with their canaries; the people of Tesereck with their carpets, those of Gröden with their works in wood, those of Tesines with their paintings, those of Stubey with their iron ware, while others offer for sale, oils, medicines, herbs, gloves, and minerals; and are to be found traversing the continent from Asiatic Russia to Spain, England, and both the Indies. Some inhabitants of Gröden, and Stubey have established trading houses in Spain, Portugal, and the colonies.

The beauties, however, and fascinations, which nature and art hold forth in other countries, do not afford charms sufficiently strong to diminish the inherent love and veneration fondly cherished by the Tyrolian for his *Home*; that ardent longing, when absent, to again behold his native mountains, works itself eventually into disease, which it is not in the power either of medicine or riches to assuage.

ITINERARY.

FROM the city of Munich, which may be justly denominated the *Florence of Germany*, five principal roads, besides several cross roads branch forth, some leading towards the snowy and lofty region of the Alps, the others into the delightful vallies and glens of the Tyrol.

One of the chief roads traverses the country between the Lakes of Ammer and Würm, then reaching the river Lech, winds along its banks, passing through Füssen, and the Hermitage of Ehrenberg to Reitti: diverging from the valley of the Lech, into that of the upper Inn.

Another runs along the river Isar, between the lakes of Kochel and Waller, to Scharnitz, the celebrated frontier town of the Tyrol, then leading direct to the metropolis of Inspruck.

A third passes by the Mangfall, through the pastoral district of the clear and serene lake of Tegern, by the wild romantic baths of Kruth, thence pervading the rude Tyrolian valley and gloomy lake of Achen, descending the steep heights of Jenbach, to the borders of the river Inn, and the neglected mines and town of Schwatz, a place which previous to its destruction by fire, was in a flourishing condition.

A fourth conducts the traveller over the Rosenheim, to the strong fortress and state-prison of Kufstein, where the Inn, forsaking the Tyrolian territory meanders into Bavaria: here the youthful Otho, vested with the sovereignty of Greece, bid adieu to his native country, having undertaken the arduous, and almost hopeless task of attempting to reorganize that degenerate land.

The remaining road proceeds from Munich, by the impetuous Isar, to the green waters of the Inn, and town of Wasserburg, which is environed by the latter river; this place has often been designed by the Austrians, as their frontier town, and has also been rendered notorious by the faithful attachment, and heroic courage displayed by its inhabitants, in defending the cause of the *Lear of Wittelsbach*, Lewis the bearded of Ingolstadt. Leaving the Lake of Chiem, called the *Bavarian Sea*, on the right, the road passes Stein, the singularly formed castle of the marauding knight, Hejaz, surnamed the savage; through Traustein, noted for its salt works, to Reichenhall, Berchtesgaden, and Salzburg. From the Salza, it again retreats to the Inn, through the pass of Strub, the scene of many a severe and bloody conflict; and from thence again into the Tyrol.

In order thoroughly to appreciate the deep interest, which history, and the charms and

beauties which nature, have so bountifully lavished on this delightful country; we shall more minutely enter into the detail of the various objects worthy attention, which present themselves in the environs of the first of these first five roads, noticing at the same time, the different views and histories that are connected with the others, where they branch into the main line of our description.

Munich, during the last five years, has been the favourite resort of travellers, distinguished for their learning, science, and knowledge of the arts. The beauties of Switzerland have been so often explored, and depicted, that they have become familiar, as a "twice told tale," but the highlands of Bavaria, Salzburg, and Tyrol, offering novelty and freshness in the romantic and picturesque, have attracted numerous visitors. The portfolios of the tourist and artist have been loaded with sketches; and the shops of the printsellers, from Munich to Hamburg, and from Berlin to Hanover, have been full of engravings, portraying the various points of beautiful scenery.

We have already designated Munich the *Florence of Germany*; this is no hacknied simile, or senseless encomium; as Europe cannot produce a similar instance in the present or past ages, even among the largest, and richest metropolises, that in so few years, any city has collected together such a number of valuable objects of the fine arts, nor created so many splendid edifices; nor in which so much brilliant talent has been discovered, brought into action, and rendered eminent; while at the same time, a more solid and congenial direction has been given to taste in many branches of public education; a National School has been also established, which is likely for a series of years to be highly conducive to the benefit of the country. These facts have been accomplished with proportionately limited means and outlay, having been brought into being, as it were "by the wave of a magic wand;"—the true cause, however, originating in the invincible superiority, and power of genius, and the impulses of genuine feeling.

In the following respect Munich may be also termed the *German Florence*. After the fall of Constantinople, many of the illustrious characters of the day found a generous asylum from the dire persecutions and hatred of the Turks, at Florence, under the protection of Lorenzo de' Medicis, called "the Father of the Muses." When of late the enslaved and almost heart-broken sons of ancient and renowned Greece, with the dying efforts of despairing courage broke their galling fetters "the first tones of sympathy for their fate resounded from the chords of the royal harp at Munich," and which were responded to by the Bavarian sword; Munich afterwards becoming a school for young Grecian orphans.

We must, however, hasten our departure from this interesting and regal city, and proceed southwards to the banks of the river Lech, which rushing with rapid course down from the Tyrol, formed for centuries the line of demarcation between Bavaria and Suabia. Both sides of the sloping declivities of the mountains, which divide the Tyrol from Bavaria, stretching from the Lech to the Salza, are interspersed with romantic and beautiful

lakes, the banks of some being surrounded with green luxuriant meadows, dark and towering mountain forests, surmounted with picturesque villages; whilst the margins of others remain in silent loneliness, whose monotony is only disturbed by the rippling undulations of the water, the roaring of the wind, or the wild shriek of the eagle; but presenting a scene of powerful interest at the time, when either the rosy tints of morn first illumine the prospect, or the scenery is enriched by the golden rays of the setting sun, or the outline is softened by the silvery hue of the "pale moonlight." On the *Bavarian side* of the mountain, our road leads up the Lech, between the lakes of Ammer and Würm by Starenberg and Weilham, round the lofty mountain of Peissenberg to Schöngau and Füssen, passing the lakes of Kochel, Waller, Eib, and Tegern, the latter of which is embellished with the charming villa of the Queen Dowager; we then approach the most extensive lake on the route, that of Chiem, and then the lake of Wagingen, to Bertholsgaden, traversing the foot of the stupendous Watzmann, and afterwards arriving at the Lake of St. Bartholomew, or *lac royal*, whose silent waters are often crossed by herds of frightened deer.—On the *Tyrolian side*, we view the lake of Heiterwangen, in the vicinity of which, under the root of a miserable hut, the Emperor Lotharius, on his return from Rome, closed his earthly career.—We then arrive at the lake of Achenthal, and view in our progress various smaller lakes one of which, the *Hechtensee* or *Lake of Pikes*, situated below Kuffstein, deserves more particular mention, as being connected with the singular coincidence, that during the identical period, when the dreadful earthquake was committing its ravages at Lisbon, the waters of this lake became violently agitated, emitting flames and melted dross, and casting on the banks numbers of dead fish, which had been boiled by the heat of the water.

The lofty mountain of *Peissenberg* rises three thousand four hundred and seventeen Bavarian, or three thousand five hundred and nineteen English feet, above the level of the sea; and from whose heights, a commanding and beautiful panoramic view is obtained, unequalled in Germany, comprising the whole range of the Alps, and the immense plain lying between the Lech, and the Isar; the delighted eye wanders in endless variety over rivers, lakes, mountain forests, vallies, ruins, and castles, comprehending within its compass, the cities of Munich, Augsburg, Freising, &c., and upwards of three hundred villages; when the horizon is clear, the prospect is extended as far as the Iller and Danube, and rising in the distance, is to be observed the glittering snowy peaks of the Helvetian *Sentis*; besides which, are seen the towering mountains of the *Ortles*, *Watzmann*, and *Glockner*. This enchanting spot is also much resorted to as a place of pilgrimage, as well as an observatory. On our left, we perceive the Castle of *Peitingau*, destroyed by the Swedes, and the abbies of *Reitenbuch* and *Steingaden*, founded by the elder and younger counts of *Guelph*, who both embarked in the unfortunate crusade to *Palestine*. We now soon become aware of being in the neighbourhood of the wealthy templars, by the excellent repair, in which the church of the "old town" of *Schöngau*, appears; and

which was erected by the first Count of Guelph, as a penance for the sacrileges he had committed on the religious establishments of Augsburg.

Füssen, called by the Romans and Eastgoths, "the defile of the Alps on the Lech," and which was strongly fortified, maintains a classical place in the annals of Christianity. It was here, that two holy men took up their abode, who having embraced the faith of Christ, relinquishing all their worldly possessions, suffering numerous privations and hardships, had travelled with the pious intention of destroying the idolatry of Odin in the oaken shades of Allemania, Rhetia, and Helvetia, and converting the pagan worshippers to the Christian faith. One, named Magnus, a disciple of St. Gall and Columban, had wandered from the then unknown countries of Scotland and Ireland; the other, Simpert, a nephew of Pepin, whose tower is visible near Trauchgau, performed his pilgrimage from France. The small ancient church of St. Magnus, is still to be seen at Waltershofen, and the tomb of the Saint in the church of St. Mang, at Füssen. Near this town, is situated the old and celebrated castle of *Hohen-Schwangau*, originally of Roman structure, surrounded by a lake, bearing a similar name, which receives the mountain torrent of Juge. The castle may be esteemed the watch tower of South Germany, and stands near the cross roads, *via diversa*, communicating between the Inn, the Lech, and the three frontiers of Suabia, Bavaria, and the Tyrol. Within the walls of the fortress, Luther found a safe and secret asylum from the persecutions of the diets of Worms and Augsburg, under the protection of the gallant *Langemantel*. In 1833 *Hohen-Schwangau* was purchased by Maximilian, the crown prince of Bavaria, a zealous patron of the arts and sciences, who, not satisfied with merely rescuing from demolition, this ancient fort, connected with so many memorable and historical facts, determined also to repair, as well as embellish it. Having been the residence of the illustrious families of the Guelphs, the Stauffens, and the Schyres, three spacious chambers ornamented with paintings, are dedicated to their commemoration. Another room has been set apart as illustrative of different eminent Bavarians, who have either rendered themselves conspicuous by their travels, or discoveries: as Martin Behaim, of Nürnberg, Admiral of Portugal; Ulrich Schmiedel, of Straubing, who was present at the discovery of Brazil, and building of Buenos Ayres; John Schildberger, of Munich, taken prisoner by Bajazet, at Nicopolis, and by Tamerlane, at Ancyra, &c. Another apartment is devoted to the memory of celebrated women; as Judmilla, of Bogen; Elsbeth Relinger, Agnes Bernader, Philippina Welsch, &c. The different angular compartments and balconies, are adorned with portraits of distinguished Bavarians, and ornamented with an unique collection of national armorial bearings, and historical emblematical devices.

The passes which defended the northern parts of the Tyrol, have of late been quite neglected, and partially filled with *debris*. Their falling into this dilapidated state may be dated from the period of the eight years separation of the Tyrol from Austria; and since 1809, when these defiles were successfully occupied by the Tyrolians during their revolt. From the industrious, but small adjacent town of Reitti, the road leads through a fertile

plain, ascending towards the renowned hermitage of *Ehrenberg*; and thence by the barren mountain peaks of *Bermos*, to the extensive, though forsaken mines of *Silberleute* and *Feigenstein*, on the *Fern* Mountain, which formerly marked the boundaries of the possessions of the family of *Habsburg*, as the *Arberg* did those in a more southerly direction. The road continuing to wind up the height, becomes much narrower, bordered by deep and lofty precipices; and looking downwards, the darkened waters of different lakes are seen, from amidst which, rises a stupendous rock, whose summit is crowned with the small fortress of *Fernstein*. Passing the ruins of *Siegmunsburg*, formerly one of the hunting chateaus of the Archduke *Siegmund*, the road descends the mountain of *Fern*, into the gloomy vale of *Nassereit*; whence it divides into two branches, one conducting the traveller southwards to the castle of the ancient family of *Starkenber*, and from thence to *Imst*, a place which previous to its destruction by fire, was, like the adjacent country extending to *Reitt*, in an active and flourishing condition, thus rendered by the industry of the two enterprising merchants named *Strele*; from hence the road proceeds to *Landeck*, in the *Rhætian Engadein*, and *Tyrolian Vintschgau*; the other branch turning eastward, direct to *Innsbruck*, through *Miemingen* and *Telfs*.

In the environs of *Miemingen*, is pleasantly situated the castle of *Freundsheim*, surrounded with a mote, once the property of the heroic family of *Freundsberg*; not far distant also appears the dark tower of *Klamm*, in earlier ages the resort of knights-errant, or rather knightly freebooters; from hence may be visited the lonely region of the *Tyrolian glaciers*, called here *Ferner*, and in Switzerland, *Glätcher*; the road soon after reaches *Möz*, where it passes over the river *Inn*. Near this place, an interesting monument to the memory of *Conradin*, the last son of the illustrious family of *Stauffen*, was erected, through the affection of his mother *Elizabeth*; who, likewise, in accordance with the wishes of her second husband, *Meinhard*, founded the *Cistercian Abbey* of *Stams*, in 1273, occupying the site of an ancient wooden chapel, dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, surrounded by a forest of oaks, and situated in a rude and dreary valley, which only during a few months of the year, enjoys the cheering influence of the sun's rays. Within the abbey, rest the remains of the Counts of *Tyrol*, the heirs of the house of *Görz*, and the Princes of *Habsburg*, whose sovereignty extended over the *Tyrol*, down to the period of the reign of *Maximilian I.* About an hour's journey distant from this fine monastery, stands the ancient castle of *St. Petersberg*, which originally belonged to the *Bavarian counts* of *Sempt* and *Thiersberg*, from whom it descended to the *Guelphs*, and afterwards came into the possession of the princes of the family of *Stauffen*, together with the vallies of the *Lech* and *Oetz*, and the forest of *Scharnitz*. This castle was made the temporary prison of the youthful *Margaret*, *Maultasche*, previous to her marriage with *Lewis of Brandenburg*.

Not far from *Sautens*, the valley of *Oetz* commences, encompassed by the principal portion of the *Tyrolian glaciers*, which lie between the vallies of the *Inn* and *Adige*. As the tourist advances from *Lengenfeld* and *Sölden* into this valley, all vestiges of animated nature

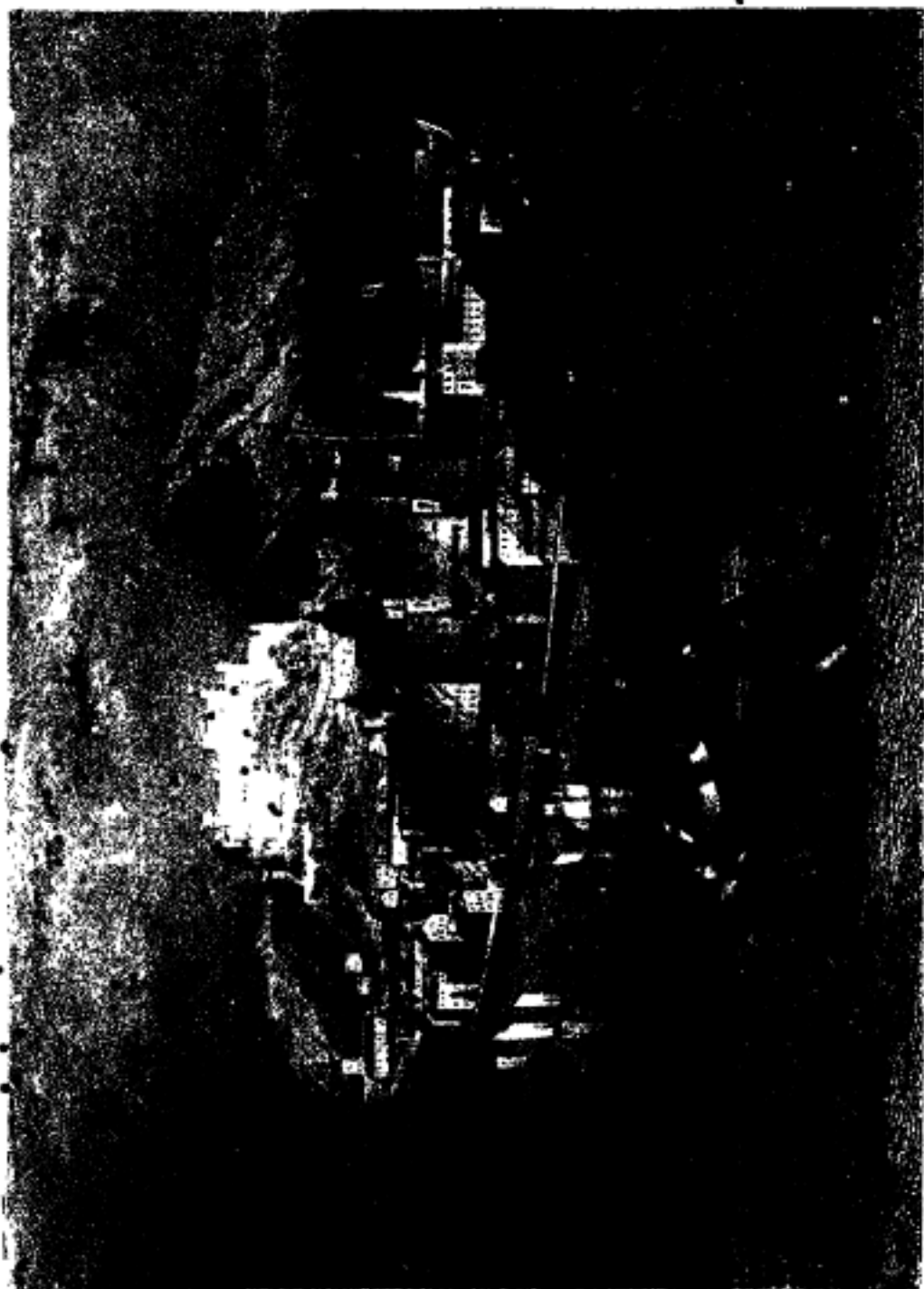
gradually vanish; human footsteps are difficult to trace; the busy hum of man becomes more indistinct, until at length the sound of the tinkling bells of the distant herds and flocks cease to vibrate the air; the fir supplants the place of the oak and beech; the stunted forests neither harbour game, nor is their gloom relieved by the warbling note of the smaller feathered tribe; the shrill cry even of the birds of prey, seldom interrupts the dreary monotony which reigns around. One wanders amidst enormous masses of varicoloured ice, which sometimes form huge caverns, resounding with the hollow roaring of invisible waters; and, where occasionally bodies of stags, chamois, and other animals are discovered, not in a state of decomposition, but preserved by the cold in a shrivelled condition, like mummies. Corroborative of the dangers of this passage, it is related, that Gallus Tanzer, a peasant, belonging to the valley of Stubey, and remarkable for his Herculean powers, in the middle of the summer of 1687, was proceeding from Imst, by the shortest road over the Timbls-mountain, through Passeyer to Meran; relying on his experience and bodily strength, he made light of the admonition and caution received from his friends, as to the perils of the journey. Trusting to the deceitful appearance of the snow, he was suddenly plunged beneath its apparently hard surface, into a deep gulph of ice: recovering from his fall, he surveyed despondingly the horrors which surrounded him; when directing downwards his anxious gaze, he caught a faint glimpse of light, which seemed to indicate some remote opening; after violent exertion, crawling midst blocks of ice, the light became more distinct, and at length he again breathed the pure air of heaven. At the mouth, however, of the cavern, two bears were prowling, who threatened opposition to his egress. Though unarmed, yet confident in his natural strength, he boldly advanced towards the monsters, determined to dispute the quiet possession of their hold. Ruin seemed to acknowledge the truth of the adage, that "the better part of valour is discretion," and with sullen growls, retreated slowly towards the forest, leaving the passage free, to the delight of the intrepid Tanzer, who found himself again in the same line of road, from whence he had made so rapid and unexpected a deviation.

It is the prevailing opinion of the mountain hunters, as well as the woodmen and shepherds, that in no part of this country are the shocks of earthquakes so forcibly experienced, as in these icy gulphs and caverns. Many of the caves are beautifully diversified with crystals; those, particularly, found in the upper and lower vallies of the Inn, are of different colours, as white, smoky black, yellow, and green; and were considered by Maximilian I. to be endued with the talismanic power of necromancy, and even astrology, and who therefore entertained a restless anxiety to get them into his possession. The rapid melting of the snow, effected by the heat of summer, or long continuance of rain, causes at times serious inundations, which lay waste the valley of the Inn. At the foot of the highest *Ferner* or glaciers, the waters have formed considerable Alpine lakes, as those of Rofner and Gurgler, the latter of which is full of floating and stationary blocks of ice, and the stone termed *Tischbild*. The overflowing of the lake Passeyer has seven times

desolated the town of Meran, which is built on the remains of Mount Naifer, whose downfall was occasioned by an inundation of the same lake. A similar fate has also threatened the city of Botzen, from the waters of the Eisack and Talfer, but hitherto, with great care and expense in raising dams, the calamity has been averted.

The theorists who advocate the opinion of the increasing refrigeration of the earth, and the constant augmentation of ice, in some places may meet with an exemplification of their system; but in the valley of Oetz, the continual thaws would afford the means of refuting their theory. From this sudden melting of the snow, the Tyrolian torrents and rivers often change their course, so that places at one time lying on the right, are at another seen on the left. Warm springs also have been rendered cold, and baths suddenly filled up by the effects of earthquakes. In the autumn of 1772, the rapid torrent which flows through the valley of Hayden, completely altered its channel during the short space of a single night; and a farm situated on its left bank, appeared the following morning on the right. It may be readily imagined, that the inmates of the house, ignorant of what had occurred during their sleep, were, on awaking, astounded at the wonderful transition which had taken place! This may at first be deemed incredible, but the fact is authenticated by local authorities, and well-known naturalists, as Hacquet and Wulferst. In the most wild and romantic vallies of the Upper Innthal, as those of Langtaufser, Kaunser, Pitz, Passeyer, and Sarn, various paths lead through these regions of snow and ice, but which cannot be explored without danger to the traveller.

Though these regions of snow and ice are never traversed without considerable danger, yet in their dreary solitudes a prince once found safety and protection. Duke Frederick, who had obtained the appellation of the *prince with the empty pockets*, to whom we have before had occasion to allude, when excommunicated by the church, banished by the emperor, and under the ban of the empire, secluded himself in the remotest valley of Oetz, beneath the shelter of a small farm house, called *Rofen*, in the parish of Fender; from which period until the reign of Joseph the Second, Rofen enjoyed those sacred privileges as an asylum, attached alone to the sanctuary of a church. In the Vintschgau, near the ancient castle of Tyrol, lived a patriotic miller, named Caspar Hendel, who warmly advocated the interests of the fallen prince; the farm of *Forchen*, which Caspar occupied, was situated on the rivulet Schnals, uniting with the Adige, near Juval and Naturns. The duke secreting himself during the day, was sought for towards the dusk of evening by the faithful miller, who brought him in his athletic arms across the Schnals, and lodged him in security and comfort in the mill during the night; at break of day carrying him back in the same way to his solitary retreat. By degrees the duke was enabled to extend the limits of his imprisonment, and visited the parsonage of his friend, the minister Heinrich of Flauerlingen, and a grated aperture in the wall of the church provided him with the means of hearing the performance of mass. Two loyal farmers, Hans and Lorenz Muessack, much attached to the duke, and who were aware of his presence in the neighbourhood, afforded him the



opportunity of ascertaining the movements of his friends, and the machinations of his enemies; and in reward for their faithful services, an especial grant was made in favor of their descendants. The duke encouraged by the popular feeling evinced towards him, hazarded at intervals indirect appeals to the love and affection of his subjects. At length, disguised like a pilgrim, accompanied by his friend Müllinen, he ventured to proceed to Landeck, to attend the assembly of representatives, and the festival of the consecration of the cathedral. As a wandering pilgrim and minstrel, he pathetically recited in verse, with the accompaniment of his instrument, the miseries and privations of a prince, exiled from his native land, seeking a precarious existence in forests and mountain chalets, impressing with the deepest pathos the relation of his own eventful sufferings; the minds of his auditors became excited with the strongest emotions of commiseration, and half suspecting the fact, insisted on the pilgrim's throwing off his disguise; the expectant crowd immediately recognized the unhappy duke, who was greeted with the joyful acclamations of the surrounding populace; and Frederick, with the empty pockets, eventually obtained more than he had ever before possessed.

The land of the Tyrol, the home, the very asylum of loyalty, truth, and bravery, possesses in an eminent degree, beauties and attractions peculiar to itself; forming, as it does, the partition between two distinct climates, and three great nations, and combining the rude, undigested, and often harsh characteristics of Switzerland, with the more finished, mellow, and lovely *contour* of Italian scenery. The outlines of the Tyrolian picturesque are everywhere more soft, more gratifying and congenial to the mind, than the eternal silence of that huge mountain of Savoy, Mont Blanc, with its immeasurable fields of ice, and the barren and naked heads of the Shreckhorn, the Wetterhorn, and the colossal mountain of the forest of the Grisons. Beyond prescribed limits, our feelings and powers of conception regarding distance, magnitude, and space, become confused; and the nature of an earthly finite object, appears lost in infinity; but Tyrolian nature, even in the wild, uncultivated, and solitary aspects of the upper Inthall, harmonises and coalesces more with our comprehension. At Salzburg and the extensive domain of salt works of the Upper Enns, the pastoral life of the Alps has attained those varied sweets and charms of innocence and simplicity, which the idyls of the poets have so elegantly described. Even on the borders of the upper valley of the Inn, one becomes inspired with nearly the same feelings as those imparted by the delightful odes of Anacreon; the merry song is heard, the tuneful shalm sends forth its notes, the dance exhibits its mazy windings, and facetious, pointed witticisms, enliven the conversation. Removed, either on the plain, the lofty height, the banks of the lake, or craggy rocks, the national and inimitable melody of the *Jodeln* echoes in our ears, and like the *Kuhreigen* or pastoral song of Switzerland vividly brings to the recollection, of the wandering traveller, those pleasing joys, rendered sacred by the remembrance of his own native home, and often calling forth the anxious hope of speedily revisiting it. As an instance of the disparity existing in the character of the country, we may compare the

striking contrast observable in the vallies of Stanzer and Pitz, or Patzau, and that of Ciler and the plains of Wildschönau and Kitzbühel.

The vallies of the Upper and Lower Inn, are divided near Zirl, where a second road passes, leading from Munich into the Tyrol, running by the foot of one of the steepest mountains, over which the Roman fossway was conducted, connecting Verona with Augsburg. From one of the last turnings of this ancient mountainous pass, an enchanting prospect is obtained over a diversified landscape, extending from Telfs nearly to Inspruck. In 1492, Heinrick Barth, an eminent patrician of Munich, caused the precipitous declivities of the road to be rendered passable, at the time when the mines of Schwatz, Rattenburg, Kitzbühel and Sterzing, were in a thriving state; but in this identical year, the discovery of America taking place, checked their operation, and gave a death-blow to the commerce of Venice, with Augsburg and Nürnberg. The patriotic exertions of the worthy Barth, were, however, rivalled by those of Heinrich Kunter, a citizen of Botzen, who was instrumental in the construction of the road still bearing the name of *Kuntersweg*, formed through the porphyry rocks, on the banks of the Eisack, leading at the foot of the mountain of Ritten, between Botzen and Brixen. Not far distant from Mittewald, there is another route, which at Weilheim is joined by a road from Augsburg, and runs through the picturesque neighbourhood of Murnau and Partenkirch.

Almost the whole of the country situated between the rivers Lech, Loysach, and Isar, was originally called the *Scharnitzerwald*, or forest of Scharnitz, and like the forests of the North and Thuringia, often constituted the boundaries of Bavaria. In earlier times, it was the property of the Guelphs, though interspersed with portions belonging to the beneficed clergy of Augsburg and Presing. When Henry, the son of Ethiko, became the vassal of the Emperor Arnulf, the proud and impetuous feelings of his father were so exasperated, that with a few friends he indignantly retired into the deepest shades of Scharnitz forest, terminating his days in the seclusion of a monastery, situated in a glen, afterwards called *Ethivale*, or valley of *Ethiko*. In the year 1330, Lewis of Bavaria, who had been crowned at Rome, having concluded the family compact of Pavia, and after a life chequered with some success, but much misfortune, resought his native mountains, and on again setting foot in the *Ammergau*, or district of the Ammer, he resolved on the timely restoration of the Benedictine monastery of Ethivale, the remodelling its obsolete regulations, and enlarging its benefactions.

Within sight of the busy frontier Bavarian town of Mittewald, is seen *Scharnitz*, a place known by the Romans, and of later years fortified during the wars against the Swedes and French. In 1805, it successfully resisted the assault of Marshal Ney, who being foiled in his attack, advanced the left wing of his army round the town, and, forcing a passage through the *Leutasch*, conquered the Tyrol in a few days.

From the steep and barren rocks of Scharnitz, the road through Seefeld to Zirl, continually descends, and not far removed from which rises the river Isar. The elevated

situation of the plains of Seefeld, vies with that of the *Malser Heath*, in the Vintschgau, where is found the source of the Adige, and of the *Tablacher Heath*; of the Puster Valley, whence spring the rivers Rienz and Drave; and where a number of crosses raised on high, serve as landmarks, to direct the course of the traveller, through the lonely desert of snow, for whose protection and shelter there were likewise formerly established charitable fraternities. Here, also, various specimens of petrified marine animals are met with, which are familiar to the Mediterranean. In the vicinity of Seefeld, are the remains of Schlossberg, now rapidly falling to decay. This castle was once held in considerable dread, as being the resort of a band of desperate marauding knights. Oswald Milser, lord warden of the castle, and bailiff at Kollmann, was one of the staunchest coadjutors in consolidating throughout the Tyrol, the power of the family of Habsburg against the Bavarian interest, and whose intrepid spirit of adventure is recorded in Tyrolian traditions and legends. It is related that this Oswald, who was attending the celebration of high mass, at Seefeld, on the Easter Monday of 1386, disdained the administration of the common host of the laymen, imperiously demanding the sacred host, set apart for the priesthood. The astonished and frightened minister, who was officiating at the altar, acceded to his arrogant request; when, lo! the flooring beneath the feet of the offender suddenly gave way, and he was embedded above his knees; horrified and trembling, he firmly grasped with both hands the stone of the altar. The priest withdrew the host and assisted in rescuing him from his appalling situation. This spectacle performed no doubt in order to chastise the warden's presumption and impiety, was extremely well designed and executed, as, exclusive of the tradition, the silent memorials are still extant to prove the visitation, the marks of his different fingers, still being visible, imprinted on the marble of the altar, as if the impression had been made on wax. Oswald, conscience-struck at the imaginary interposition of heaven, immediately divested himself of his insignia of knighthood, and assuming the cowl, died in the monastery of Stams. The breathless messenger who recapitulated to his haughty consort the awful facts that had occurred, was greeted by her with the appellation of a "liar," and the additional exclamation, "if the fable were true, then would the dry stick, I now hold, forthwith produce roses;" to her bewildered sight, this prodigy appeared, and frantically rushing into the forest, precipitated herself from a lofty rock, thus causing the family of Milser to become extinct.

A short distance beyond Zirl, close to the Innspruck road, rises the steep sides of the towering, and remarkable rock of *Martinswand*. Looking up the height, a spacious cavern is observed, one hundred and fifty fathom above the river Inn, and at its entrance, a crucifix eighteen feet high; but, which at the exalted distance it is viewed, does not appear more than a finger's length. Reference has before been made to the Roman King, Maximilian, who preferred the Tyrol beyond all his extensive foreign acquisitions. Embosomed amidst its mountains, he made the Tyrol, the axis, as it were, of his various designs against Venice. A Tyrolian disposition and character animated his actions, and

he delighted in clearly defining, and viewing with perspicuity, the subjects on which he contemplated. He excelled also as a miner, as an armorer, a cannonier, a horseman, and a sailor. No sooner had the king accepted from the hands of his uncle Sigismund the government of the Tyrol, than he started on the Easter Monday, of 1490, for Zirl, to enjoy the amusement of chamois hunting. A splendid retinue of nobles and courtiers accompanied him. In the heat of the chase, he was suddenly discovered at the extremity of a steep rock, boldly climbing down its precipitous sides, without any support, save his hunting pole and feet irons. The slipping and shelving down of a considerable portion of the dangerous ground on which he stood, and the breaking at the same time of one of his feet irons, caused him to slide on to a projecting part of the rock, from whence he could neither recede nor advance. The whole court of Inspruck, many foreign princes who had joined the *cortège*, and an immense assemblage of people, witnessed the perilous, and deplorable situation of the emperor. A priest was hastily brought from Zirl, to enable the lost prince to be at least consoled with the holy sight of the Host, though it was impossible for him to receive it. Under the urgent and peculiar distress of the instant, the alarm bells resounded throughout the whole district of that part of the country, and the people prostrated themselves in the churches, imploring the deliverance of their beloved sovereign; the fate and hope of the house of Habsburg, and the historical object of perhaps many future ages, depending on the issue of the moment; at this very period also, Maximilian's most formidable enemy, Matthias, the heroic King of Hungary, was lying dead in the castle of Vienna.

All the miners of Schvatz, and the most experienced hunters, were summoned to use their utmost efforts to endeavour to save the prince. After imminent risks and strenuous exertions his liberation was secured; having been, it may be represented, pendent between heaven and earth for fifty-two hours. Two bold and daring miners eventually reached him; on approaching the spot, one, rather surprised at having arrived so near his revered monarch, called out, "*Holla! was nächst Du? Holla? what are you doing?*" "*Ich laute*, I am waiting for assistance," answered the exhausted king; and to the question of the second, he rejoined, "*O heim, O heim, I long for home.*" Hence both of these intrepid adventurers derived the surnames of *Oheim* and *Hollauer*. The armorial bearings of the former being the skull of a chamois, from which seven drops of blood are falling, and those of the latter a chamois salient, with the flower of the Alpine flax.

Proceeding from the Martinswand to Inspruck, amidst a number of villages, the inhabitants of which are distinguished for their industry, is seen, opposite Zirl, the village of *Oberperfues*, remarkable as having been the birthplace of those eminent mathematicians, *Peter Anich*, and his pupils *Huber*, and *Kirchbner*. Peter Anich, born a simple villager, completed the two admirable globes now in the cabinet of natural philosophy at Inspruck, and notwithstanding the most virulent and relentless

opposition, he almost perfected an excellent map of the Tyrol, on a much more extensive scale, than it was usual at that period to attempt; but the labour and obstacles under which he had prosecuted his scientific pursuits, brought him prematurely to his grave, dying in 1776, having attained only his forty-fourth year. The rapidity with which he acquired information was extraordinary, having, under the tuition of the Jesuit Weinhart, qualified himself, in a few years, as an astronomer, arithmetician, geometer, calligrapher, engraver, and draughtsman. Subsequently, Blasius Huber, his pupil, finished the map of the Tyrol, including the Vorarlberg, and part of Suabian Austria, and terminated a meritorious life at the advanced age of eighty, dying in the memorable month of April 1814, on the day of Buonaparte's downfall, which happily decided the restoration of the Tyrol to Austria.

In no portion of the country are there fewer castles or ancient receptacles of knights-errant, remaining inhabited or in ruins, than in the upper valley of the Inn, taking the distance from the Finstermünz to the Martinswand. The mode in which the noble freebooters of former times obtained their means of subsistence, by making marauding incursions on their neighbours' property, pillaging waggons and packhorses, exhibits a striking instance of the state of society and public security, and the liberty of the people.

The principal cities of the Tyrol are all situated in an amphitheatre of beautiful scenery, connected with many illustrious actions, and memorable historical facts; as may be exemplified in the city of Inspruck, or *Innsbruck*, the bridge of the Inn, erected on the banks of the fine and navigable river, whence it derives its name; and which has been highly honoured and patronized by the noble families of Andechs and Habsburg; in that of *Brunecken* on the Rienz, and *Lienz*, on the Isel, the former town occupying a site at the opening, and the latter at the termination of the Puster-valley; in the celto-gallic city of *Trient*, with its early mines of silver; in the ancient capital of *Meran* held in so much esteem by the princes of Görz, and which in past ages was the peculiar and favoured resort of knighthood and chivalry. This latter city lies below the castle of Tyrol, enjoying a beautiful and diversified prospect, extending over a wide expanse of country, interspersed with many of those colossal ruins, which exhibit the departed grandeur of the baronial castles, numerous seats, mansions, and *chateaux*. Amidst the sunny hills, luxuriant meads, green pastures, and lengthened avenues clad with the rich foliage and blushing honours of the vine, amidst the shade of the green and spreading fig and chesnut trees, exhaling a pure and scented atmosphere, nature, each morn, seems in this favoured district to awake with fresh and invigorated life.

The valley of the central Inn extends north and southwards, embracing the Tyrolian capital, encompassed with rocky mountains. In the fabulous ages, according to traditionary account, there dwelt on the margin of the river Inn, *Frau Hitta* or *Madam Hitta*, in the enjoyment of exuberant health, beauty, and riches; and contemporary with this lady,

existed the two gigantic brothers, *Haymo* and *Thyrsus*. The supercilious dame, who does not appear to have been conspicuous for possessing the cardinal virtues, ordered, in derision to the entreaties of a famished mother and infant, stones to be given them instead of bread. This profanation of the divinest attribute of humanity,—charity! provoked the retribution of heaven; a tremendous peal of thunder burst from the previously serene azure of the sky, and the attenuated figure of *Frau Hitta* was seen to stretch itself to the clouds; and to this day, the lofty pointed rock on the north bank of the Inn, which often menaces with hail, storm, and tempest, the city of Innsbruck, is called “*Die Frau Hitt*.”

The stature of the two giants, *Haymo* and *Thyrsus*, is reported to have been nine Tyrolian ells in height, and who bore as staffs, trees torn up by the roots; who could have used the city gates as shields, and who placed huge blocks of rocks, as stepping stones to pass the swollen waters of the Inn. These *Goliaths* not living in brotherly unity, *Haymo* slew *Thyrsus*, and in expiation of the fratricide, built a monastery on the ruins of the ancient Roman station of *Veldidena*, since re-named by the later settlers, *Willetis*, *Wiltten*, or *Wiltau*, near the chapel of St. Lawrence. Some difficulties, however, were encountered in the erection of this monastic edifice, as a fierce dragon was wont to rush forth from a neighbouring cavern on the Sill, and demolish by night, the works which had been reared during the day; the soul of *Thyrsus* being supposed to have been metamorphosed into the body of this monster. The dragon, whose tongue is still shown in *Wiltau*, was eventually killed by *Haymo*, and the colossal statues of the brothers are placed by the cloister gates of *Wiltau*. They are also represented standing, like porters, at the doors of the incomparable museum of curiosities, at *Ambrass*. Close to the majestic monastery at *Wiltau*, rises the celebrated mountain of *Isel*, the scene of many hostile engagements in the revolt of 1809, especially during the ever memorable months of April, August, and November.

The two remarkable castles of *Weyerburg* and *Ambrass* are situated opposite each other, the former appearing on the north, and the latter on the south side of the river Inn, and unite in finishing with fine effect the noble view exhibited in the expansive and charming valley, which commences at the *Martinswand*, extends to Innsbruck, the salt works of Hall, to the industrious town of *Schwatz*, formerly rich in mines, and terminates at the town and fortress of *Rattenburg*. *Weyerburg*, became the favourite residence of Maximilian the First, and is commemorative of the brightest days of the league of Cambray.

In consequence of the victory gained by Louis XII. near Agnadello, and the intrepid appearance of the German infantry, from all the passes of the Tyrol; the proud republic of Venice, having lost its possessions in the *Terraferma*, and the Papal and Neapolitan territories, was induced to send its most distinguished nobles, headed by Giustiniani, imploring Maximilian to enter into a treaty of peace, on condition of ceding to him, the whole of that part of the continent situated between the Adriatic Sea, and the Lake of Garda; guaranteeing also a yearly tribute of 5000 ducats. The facts, however, had not escaped the recollection of the emperor, that the doge had instigated the turbulent Flemings

to assassinate him, had despatched the monk, John of Ragusa, to attempt his life by poison, and had dispersed throughout his towns and country, licentious gangs of incendiaries. He would not therefore at first grant the embassy a hearing; and even the chancellor, Bernard of Cless, turned his back on the ambassadors. After considerable delay and inconvenience the delegates obtained an interview, the emperor "sitting in the privy," received them kneeling before him, and returned an answer, purporting that the Venetian States had nought to hope from him, but implacable hostility. The threat however proved eventually greater than the danger; as the dissensions among the enemies of the "Sea-girt City" averted the impending fate of the tottering republic.

The castle of Weyerburg was held at various periods by several individuals, who had merited reward for their faithful services from the different sovereigns, Maximilian, the Ferdinands, the Archduchess Regent, Claudia of Medicis, and her sons Ferdinand, Charles, and Sigismund; it was likewise in the possession of Philip of Wörndle, the leader of the Tyrolians at Springes, in 1797, and who also distinguished himself, in 1809, as a brave champion in defence of the rights and liberties of the Tyrol.

In the time of the Romans, *Ambrass* formed the citadel of *Veldidena*, the modern *Wiltav*, being situated on the two high roads leading from Italy to the flourishing settlements of *Rhætia*, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, or *Augsburg*, and the colony of *Juvana*, founded by the Emperor Adrian, and where *Salzburg* now stands; the roads thence proceeding into the countries of *Noricum ripense*, *Pannonia*, and the two military stations of *Marcus Aurelius*, *Lauriacum*, and *Vindobona*, the present cities of *Lorch* and *Vienna*. At a later period, the gallant Counts of *Andechs* endeavoured to wrest the possession of the castle from the Bishops of *Brixen*, whose power and authority were continually extending over the valleys of the *Inn* and *Eisack*, as well as throughout the *Pusterthall*. *Ambrass* afterwards became the chief place of the principality of the family of *Andechs*, particularly of that branch called *Wolfertshausen im Gebirge*, or *in the mountains*, which was at that time the name attached to the north and central Tyrol. *Henry the Proud*, father of *Henry the Lion*, besieged the castle, and after scaling the walls, set fire to it, which however was extinguished without committing any material injury. During the sovereignty of the families of *Otho* of *Meran*, the *Meinhards* of *Görz*, *Margaret Maultasche*, under the dominion of *Bavaria*, which endured twenty years, and likewise during the reign of *Frederick* and *Sigismund*, *Ambrass* was reckoned a ducal domain; sometimes mortgaged, and at others forming the dowry of the princesses. In 1564, the Archduke *Ferdinand*, Governor of *Prague*, presented it to his beautiful and amiable consort, *Philippine Welsch*, of *Augsburg*. He afterwards enlarged the buildings at *Ambrass*, making the addition of delightful gardens and parks, grottoes and cascades: and by his pumerous and choice collection of artificial and natural curiosities, of medals, intaglios, vases, and armour, and by a well selected library, containing many valuable German MSS. and legendary ballads, rendered the place one of the wonders of Europe.

The interesting specimens and literary treasures were, however, about thirty years ago, removed to the lower *Belvedere*, at Vienna. At the peace of Presburg, when the Tyrol was ceded to Bavaria, the Austrian government claimed this valuable collection of antiquities, as the private property of the imperial family, and which they recovered, with the exception of a few suits of French armour, that were mistaken for trophies, and sent to Paris, as reconquered; though, in reality, they were presents of friendship from Charles the IX., to the Archduke Ferdinand, who was the uncle of his affectionate consort Elizabeth.

If alluding to the Archduchess Philippine, it may be remarked, that not long since, some of those hasty writers of superficial tours, whose pen is likewise dedicated to ladies' almanacks, narrated a pathetic account respecting a certain bath, which they stated was still exhibited, wherein the lovely Philippine Welser, who had embraced the Lutheran religion, had, at the instigation of the pope, been sacrificed, by having her veins opened; and that this tragical act was so ~~far~~ acquiesced in by the *Etats*, from their having made complaints, that all hopes were destroyed of future heirs, in consequence of her sterility. This tale of fiction would form a good counterpart to the legendary accounts of Rosamund Clifford, Inez de Castro, and Agnes Bernauer, but the incident, though interestingly related, is destitute of veracity; Philippine having died in the fiftieth year of her age, the greatest portion of which she passed in almost unalloyed connubial happiness: her sweetness of disposition, and placidity of temper, being often the means of pacifying the dissensions which arose between her stern lord, and the leaders of the Bohemian brethren, as well as the Tyrolian *Etats*, on whom the demands of the archduke were constantly augmenting. Her memory is still revered by all classes of the Tyrolians; her virtues are commemorated in their songs, and her beauty in busts and statues; in fact, her remembrance will ever exist in the minds of all who can appreciate female dignity, amiability, and love. Her husband Ferdinand, on account of his manly beauty, personal strength, and activity, as well as his courage and generosity, might be held forth as a noble model of ancient chivalry, though even in his age, "the days of chivalry had past." Old paintings are still to be found, depicting his valorous deeds. As instances of his strength, he is represented by some artists, arresting the progress of a carriage running down hill, by merely grasping with his hand the spokes of the wheel. Also sitting on horseback and holding fast a wild stag, at full speed. Riding a restive and spirited horse, which is running away, while he seizes the limb of a tree and there hangs, allowing the frightened and ungovernable steed to pursue his course alone. Chasing a deer, and severing off its neck and head by a single blow. The circle, likewise, of his court, formed an assemblage of the learned and ingenious of his time, and was worthy the brightest days of a Lorenzo de Medicis, or an Alfonso of Este and Naples.

From the heights of Ambrass and Weyerburg the best view is obtained of the city of Innsbruck, which, towards the middle of the twelfth century, was merely an insignificant

hamlet, situated on the left bank of the Inn, named *St. Jacob-in-der-Aue*, or St. James in the meadow, and on high fast days, a religious brother came to the village from Wiltau, to celebrate mass. The lands on the right bank of the Inn were held in fee of the monastery of Wiltau, and the Counts of Andechs were therefore obliged to submit to some sacrifices, in order first to gain a footing on that side of the river, and subsequently in erecting a castle, surrounding it with dwellings, and settling their dependants, and by the establishment of municipal and commercial regulations, creating a new point of concentration. The most active in furthering these designs, were the two Bertholds, of Andechs; one, the elder, Margrave of Istria, in combination with Henry, surnamed "*The Lion*," and Otho, of Wittelsbach, who rendered himself conspicuous in the campaigns of Barbarossa; the other, Duke of Meran, and son of the Margrave, a knight distinguished in the crusades. Otho the Great, the son of Berthold, Duke of Meran, and Count Palatine of Burgundy, in 1234, elevated Inspruck into the rank of a corporate city, and surrounded it with walls and fortifications, which is recorded in the following ancient inscription on the city gates:—

Otho, Duke of Meran,
First commenced
Raising *Inspragg* into a city;
He appointed a council and magistrate,
Surrounded the city with walls, erected gates,
And constructed also fortifications.

He likewise completed Ottburg, which still remains, but modernised and much diminished in size; and also finished the building of the chapel, which was consecrated by Henry, Bishop of Brixen.

Through the influence of the powerful family of Habsburg, Inspruck was constituted the capital of the Tyrol, instead of Meran, and for some centuries the peace of the city was undisturbed by any foreign enemy. In 1552, however, Charles the Fifth, the ruler of two worlds, was forced by the confederate army, hastily to seek refuge in Villach. After the invasion of the city by Max-Emmanuel, in 1703, which lasted forty days, and terminated without conferring any additional farge or benefit on the invader, Inspruck was suffered to remain in a pacific state until the year 1805, when, after offering little resistance, it capitulated to Marshal Ney.

With the exception of the ancient charter and the remains of Ottburg, few vestiges are left in Inspruck, of the original founders, the Counts of Andechs. The well known *golden roof*, built by Frederick *with the empty pockets*, in derision of his enemies, is still extant, but the famous arsenal of Maximilian I., was demolished in 1764, to make room for the new castle. The chief objects of interest now to be seen, are the tombs in the cathedral church of the Holy Cross. Maximilian I., who claimed relationship with Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and King Arthur, as well as with all the saints; who wished to become monarch of the

universe, and even to be elected to the Holy See, and who was ever anxious to hand down in triumph to posterity, his adventures, exploits, tournaments, and costly entertainments, either by the pencil of Albert Durer, or the pen of Burgmeyer; conceived also the idea of building a splendid mausoleum, in order to perpetuate his memory and the events of his reign, even at the very period, that he himself was about to surrender his earthly glory, power, and grandeur, at the throne of the Almighty. The execution of the design, therefore, was reserved for his two grandsons, Charles and Ferdinand, to carry into effect. The cathedral church, which contains this remarkable monument, was erected by the architects, Nicolas Deuringer, of Augsburg, and Matix della Bolla, an Italian, between the years 1553 and 1563, and exhibiting a specimen of the fanciful gothic, blended with the pure Italian style of architecture. The arches and nave are supported by ten massive pillars of red marble. In the centre of the church, raised on steps, stands the cenotaph of Maximilian, surrounded with iron trellis-work, in which the titles and arms of the monarch are ingeniously interwoven. On the top of the sarcophagus, which is composed of black and white marble, Maximilian is represented kneeling, decked with the imperial insignia. On each side of the tomb, along the nave, between the lofty columns, are seen the statues of heroes and princesses, ancestors and relatives of the house of Habsburg. The figures, which are colossal, being nearly eight English feet in height, create a highly imposing effect; warriors appear clad in armour, princes with crowns and regal mantles, and ladies in rich and courtly costume, forming a beautiful group, curious and varied in its character, and at the same time of considerable historical interest. Above the monument, on the entablatures of the choir, are twenty-four representations in bronze of saints, presumptive relatives of Maximilian, who are receiving the prayer of their imperial friend, and bearing it, as benevolent mediators, before the throne of the Deity.

The statue of the kneeling emperor is of bronze, executed by the Venetian, Ludovico del Ducca; but the larger and smaller figures are the performance of Stephen and Melchior Godel, and George Löffler, called *Leimingër* of Augsburg, cast at the founderies of Hüttingen and Müllen, near Inspruck. The name of Löffler, as a founder of cannon, is well known in Austria; having built, in 1540, the delightful seat of Büchsenhausen, from whence he supplied the whole of the Austrian arsenals. We must, however, revert to the other embellishments of the mausoleum, which deserve our particular attention; these consist of several beautiful bass-reliefs, recording the most memorable actions of the emperor's life. The four sides of the tomb are divided by sixteen pillars of black marble, forming twenty-four tablets, sculptured in the finest Carrara marble. Excepting four of the compartments, which are of inferior workmanship, and executed by the brothers, Arnold and Bernard Abel of Calogne, the whole is the admirable work and design of Alexander Collin of Mechlin.

The composition of the different subjects represented on these tablets, exhibits a fertile imagination, and though the performance is elaborate, it is wrought with boldness and spirit:

the designs are descriptive of the following events:—the three principal marriages of the Habsburg family, through which the acquisition of the Netherlands, Spain, India, Hungary, and Bohemia was obtained; the coronation of Maximilian, as Emperor of Rome; Maximilian's entrance into Vienna, after the death of Mathias Corvin; the taking of Belgrade; the expulsion of the Turks from Croatia; the surprise of Arras; the overthrow of the Venetians, at Calliano; the conquest of the greatest part of Terraferma; the deliverance of Marano; the heroic defence of Verona; the defeat of Alviano, at Creazzo; the subjection of Duke Charles, of Geldern; the return of Margaret, the betrothed of Charles VIII., of France, to her father, Maximilian; the adjustment, twice effected, of the dispute respecting Milan, in favour of the house of Sforza, from which family the emperor had chosen his second wife, Blanche; the league of the 31st of March, 1495, on the part of Maximilian, the Pope, the Doge of Venice, the Sforzas, and Spain, in opposition to the schemes of Charles VIII., against Italy, and especially Naples; the union of Maximilian's army with the English, near Terouenne; the league of Cambray, on the 20th of December, 1508, against Venice; the defeat of the Bohemians, at Ratisbon; the capture of Kufstein, at the siege of which, the bravado Pinzenauer, who commanded, treated with contempt and ridicule the imperial artillery, but the jokes and derision of himself and companions in arms were dearly atoned for by the slaughter that ensued.

At the principal entrance of the church, a lofty flight of steps, on the right, leads to the *Silver Chapel*, thus named, from the quantity of silver it once contained, and forms another mausoleum dedicated to love and heroism. In a capacious niche are entombed the mortal remains of the austere Governor of Bohemia; the amiable Prince of Tyrol, the founder of Ambrass, who was gifted with considerable taste and science; the Archduke Ferdinand, in his splendid ducal robes, lying on a low but stately monument; in the centre of the wall are emblazoned his armorial bearings, in rich mosaic work, and on the slab of the tomb the escutcheons of the Spanish and Austrian hereditary dominions; besides which, four large bass-reliefs, also sculptured by Alexander Collin, represent the principal actions of Ferdinand in the Turkish and other campaigns.

Philippine Welser, whose delicacy of beauty and complexion are so highly extolled by the Tyrolians, and even to this day it is stated by the peasantry, that the circulation of her blood, like the juice of the red Tyrolian grape, could be traced pursuing its trickling course through the fair texture of her skin;—Philippine! the mother of the destitute, the imprisoned, and the afflicted, appears reposing in her shroud, placed on a horizontal slab of marble; the front of the monument is divided by three small columns into as many compartments, the middle one containing an inscription, and the other two, bass-reliefs, finely executed, exhibiting various acts of the princess's charity and benignity.

On the left of the Silver Chapel, stands the monument of the innkeeper at the small village of Sands, in the valley of Passeyer, ANDREAS HOFER, who was murdered, at Mantua, in February, 1810, through the partial verdict of a French court martial:—"though no

bronze, nor marble, storied urn, nor animated bust, are seen to mark the tomb, containing the mouldering ashes of a patriot,—a man of humble origin, but the choice of the people, yet a larger tribute of sympathy and reverence is called forth, than can be generally bestowed on the proudest piles reared above the remains of emperors or kings !”

More than ten years had elapsed after the restoration of the Tyrol to the sovereignty Austria, and no public acknowledgment of the services of the sacrificed patriot, had ever been proposed, in order honourably to remove from his name, the stigma of a criminal death. Three young, patriotic, and high-minded *Jäger* officers, who had distinguished themselves in 1809, dug up at their own risk the bones of Hofer, and transported them to the Tyrol in 1828; where the politic governor, Count Chotek, immediately determined to honour the remains with an appropriate funeral pageant. At Vienna, where any popularity or distinction of this kind, unless forced by dire emergency, is looked upon with utter detestation, it was meditated, on the first intimation of the occurrence, to punish the perpetrators according to the articles of war, “against profaners and pillagers of the dead;” but Count Chotek, as well as the Chancellor Saurau, judged the affair with more wisdom and justice. After all, the ceremony of a funeral is only of value to the dead, in an allegorical point of view, and notwithstanding the Tyrolians had during the year 1809, been enabled to appreciate the power of their united force, yet as the period was dedicated more especially to loyalty, and the dynasty of Austria, the government at Vienna could not openly condemn the proceedings.

Leopold I. established at Inspruck an University, which was early distinguished for its learning, through the exertions of liberal and erudite professors, who were opposed to the principles of the Jesuits; afterwards the college was abolished by Joseph II., but restored during the reign of Leopold II., and though the institution still exists, yet the professors are by no means conspicuous for either liberality or ability.

•• The numerous, official individuals are no where more unnecessarily augmented, than at Inspruck, and their character forms a striking contrast with that of the good humoured and industrious peasantry of the neighbouring country.. A more simple and less expensive administration, would be of much greater practical utility, and considerably more conducive to the interests of the city and state.

About a league from Inspruck are the salt works of the town of Hall, and along the extended valley, which runs in a north-easterly direction to Salzburg, and into Bavaria, the mountains of the Tyrol, which mark the route, afford ample proof of their importance and mineralogical value. The saline springs at Hall, which are of early origin, being mentioned by Benediktbeuern previous to the birth of Charlemagne, were in possession of the family of Andechs, and the Counts of Hall of Wasserburg, and who transferred their right and title to the Counts of Tyrol. The last Duke of Meran, obtained a large portion of the salt works at Tauer through his wife Elizabeth, a Tyrolian heiress, and after the duke's death.

she married Gebhard, of Hirschberg, who ultimately resigned his interest in the estate to Meinhard, son of Adelaide, another native heiress, during whose tenure, the property having been managed with the greatest care and attention, had been considerably improved, and rendered more valuable. The upper *Salzberg*, or *hill containing salt*, was discovered in 1275, by the pious knight, Nicholas of Rohrback, while in the pursuit of chamois and deer. In the year 1306, Duke Otho, the son of the latter Meinhard, annexed the salt works of Tauer to the adjoining village of Hall, which he constituted a town. The trade in salt has of late years been deprived of one of its most important branches of commerce, the transport of the article into Switzerland, and the high range of price it has attained, has curtailed its sale, and been also prejudicial to those who breed and have stocks of cattle.

On the steep and lofty mountains, immense masses of dross, extensive mines, and deep shafts are found, with other indications of the mines having been worked, without any certain information relative to the period when these works were in operation. The oldest bills of feoffment, only refer to the restoration of previous works, showing that the existence of mining in the Tyrol must be of early origin, and widely extended, as there are few vallies in which traces of the art are not discoverable.

Tradition recounts, that the mine of Gossensass, near the Brenner is the oldest in the Tyrol; the Romans having found their metal behind Materei, which they coined at Vippteno. The Guelphish branch of the Counts of Eppan, were at considerable trouble in instigating the search for ores; Count Arnold, of Greifenstein, gave to the Canonry of Neustift, a mine at Vilander; and Henry of Eppan to Trient, the gold and silver veins at Tassul at Nons. Brixen and Trient received from the family of Stauffen, the right of coinage from the mines, with the exception of those belonging to the territories of the Counts of Eppan and Tyrol. Ancient coins are still extant of both these ecclesiastical cities, as well as of the standard coinage of the Vintschgau, and of the celebrated mint of Meran, the money of which formed the source of much usurious traffic, on the part of the Florentines and Siennese. In later times, the amount of coinage not proving sufficient for the increased demands, a mint of more importance was established at Hall, which attained so much celebrity, that the Philips of Spain obtained from thence coiners, as well as miners from Schwatz. The greatest curiosity in coinage of modern date, is the twenty-kreutzer piece, struck during the insurrection of 1809, ornamented merely with the Tyrolian Eagle, and which has been erroneously ascribed to Andreas Hofer.

At Hall, the daughters of Ferdinand I. founded a convent under excellent regulations, in which several princely ladies have spent their lives. The town also possesses some ancient and remarkable buildings, particularly the cathedral of St. Nicholas, built during the reign of Margaret Maultasche; the relics and treasures of silver which it contains are perhaps less worthy of observation than the still fresh tomb of Joseph Speckbacher, one of the gallant leaders of the brave Tyrolians, in 1809, who from his local knowledge, spirit of invention, device, and courage, distinguished himself far more than Hofer.

The first brass foundery was established in 1614, at Nassareit, by the Suabian abbey of Ottobauern, which was soon followed by those at Lienz, and on the Acherein, opposite Rattenberg. The iron trade dates its origin from the time of King Henry. The Counts of Tannenberg, and Barons of Sternbach, derived their wealth from the copper of the valley, of Taufer and Arn, and the families of Pfeiffersberg and Aschauer from the brass; the Freundsbergs, Geitzkoflers, and Wolfsthurns obtaining their property from the mines at Sterzing. These different families, as well as many others, that might be particularized, afford a striking corroboration of the popular adage, that riches realized from mines, are never enjoyed by the third generation.

The European importance of the Tyrol, under the sovereignty of Maximilian I., and Charles V., even in that early stage of the financial employment of its resources, in supplying the pecuniary wants, which, like a rising flood, are ever more and more experienced by a country in a state of warfare, may be plainly exhibited from the facts, that the mines at Schwatz alone, furnished, during the space of one hundred and forty years, four million marks of silver, and one and a half million hundred weights of copper. The mintmaster, Bernard Behem, from the Schwatz silver, coined at Hall the first dollars, and Frederick of Wangen, Bishop of Trient, in 1208, had the earliest grant as to the right of mining. The year 1564, may be indicated as the period in which the produce of the mines suddenly and materially decreased; and from that time the anxiety which had been displayed in the pursuit of mining gradually declined; contemporary with which the prices of provisions advanced to an oppressive height; the miners in consequence, at different times, revolted, and the principal portion of them, and those most experienced, left the country. These mountaineers were the first to adopt the tenets of the reformed religion, and the oppression the new creed met with, was as injurious to the mining works of the Tyrol, as subsequently, the extensive emigration proved disadvantageous to Salzberg.

The important discoveries of the different mines, are all connected by the peasantry with some romantic legend. The Salzberg was indicated to the knight Rohrback by a stag. The *Stierbau*, or *Bull-mine*, is the spot where a bull had been digging with his horns, and laid open some of the finest ore. The rich works of Röhrerbühel in Kitzbühel, were discovered through the dreams of three jovial beings, named George Brucker, Michael Rainer, and Christian Gasteiger, who having imbibed too deeply at their nightly orgies, had on their return home, fallen asleep on this hill; during their slumbers, visions, representing walls composed of gold and silver, seemed to glitter beneath them. On waking the next morn, they learnt with astonishment, that each had been favoured with similar dreams; impressed with this extraordinary coincidence, they hastened to the magistrate and urged him to have the mountain opened in different parts, and rescue the secret treasures, which it was afterwards ascertained to contain.

The Tyrolians entertain the well-founded belief, that the earth having proved to be so richly embedded with ore and minerals, still possesses the hidden sources of production, and



it continues to be their anxious desire that a careful survey and investigation of the country should be made by some experienced geologists and miners.

Towards the close of the sixteenth, and commencement of the seventeenth century, Schwatz sustained considerable injury and loss from earthquakes and plague; but the desolation was not so extensive as at Inspruck and Hall; the latter town was in consequence deprived of the source of much of its wealth, by the falling off in the attendance at the annual fair, instituted by Lewis of Brandenburg, and which was held in the same notoriety as that of Botzen and Meran. In the course, however, of the present century, Schwatz has undergone a severer change, wrought under more cruel circumstances: during a night in May, 1809, the valley of the upper Inn trickled red with blood, and the devouring flames blazed against the rocks and towards the clouds, from seventeen different places, making the heavens appear a vast sea of fire! then Schwatz, a flourishing town, connected with the history of the country, enriched with many scientific remains, sank in dust and ashes! a lamentable monument, instancing how furiously Germans could rage against Germans in the cause of a foreign usurper.

The Tyrolian poet has with justice said, "The fire of the Moscovian Kremlin affords a luminous point in the history of the world; but the burning of the Tyrolian villages, from the pass of Strub to the town of Schwatz, has emitted a flame that will blaze to eternity." Alas! the military safety and independence of Bavaria, shared likewise their fate in the flames; for after the baptismal offering of blood and fire, on the 17th of May, there existed from the boundaries of Russia to those of South America, the strongest conviction, that the main design, as indeed it was the duty of the national struggle, was to reinstate the mighty mountains of the Tyrol, the key of Italy, Germany, and Switzerland, under the ancient dynasty; in this respect, therefore, have the ruins of Schwatz as much importance in the annals of nations, as its fastnesses and mines.

The fine Benedictine abbey of *Viecht*, which escaped the conflagration, is situated opposite to Schwatz. Nearly a thousand years ago, some knights, satiated with war, and wishing to retire from the "busy world," founded a convent in honour of the knight and conqueror *George*, and which was afterwards richly endowed by emperors, kings, and popes. It was erected in a wild sequestered spot, on an elevated declivity of a rock, at whose foot, the waters of the *Stanserbach* rushed beneath. From the convent, scarcely an opening was obtained amidst the dense grove of lofty firs, to view the more enlivening road which passed to *Rattenberg*. In 1280, the building was destroyed by lightning, and in 1448 and 1636, by the burning of the forest; these being considered heavenly visitations, the present abbey was erected in 1705, on the plain, though *Georgenberg*, the original site of the convent, has been much frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

Near *Jenbach*, which abounds with iron, (the founderies being under the superintendence of the young *Speckbacher*, who, at the age of eleven years, gallantly fought in company with his experienced and warlike father,) is situated on a pleasant acclivity, the tomb of *Nothburga*,

a philanthropic maiden, daughter of the misanthropic Rottenburg, Governor of the Tyrol, who from her beneficence was considered the patroness of the country.

The first heroic family of the Tyrol was that of Freundsberg, which acknowledged fealty to Salzburg and Freysing, and whose descendants were hereditary enemies of those of Rottenburg. The tower of their ancient castle still projects over the burnt ruins of Schwatz. The Freundsbergs distinguished themselves against the Moors, and at the battle of Mühldorf, against the great Ottokar. At the time when the family of Falkenstein was so rapidly advancing in importance, they made a considerable sacrifice in giving up to their sovereign, the possessions they held at Freundsberg and Schwatz, and having purchased Mindelheim, they received afterwards, in exchange for their other property, the ancient St. Petersberg, as well as the valley of the Oetz, and Sterzing with its mines.

Almost opposite the point, where the road from the romantic lake of Tegern and valley of Achen, leads along the Inn, are seen the ruins of *Kropfsberg*, where the river *Ciler* mingles its waters with those of the Inn, denoting the entrance into the delightful valley of Ciler, and which once formed the threefold boundary of Bavaria, Salzburg, and Austria; a spot whose possession has been contended for with no slight degree of animosity by all parties. After the picturesque hermitage of Brettfall, the *Hartberg* presents itself most prominently to view, conveying an idea of the realization of pastoral life. From the Ciler and Puster vallies, numerous Tyrolians wander forth, into the most distant parts of Northern Europe, with various articles of merchandise, and from the former valley to London, St. Petersburg, and even to the United States, the *anacreontic*, *amorous*, and *satirical* sonnets have resounded to their simple and melodious native airs. This district is peculiarly addicted to singular and characteristic dances, and midnight serenades, and the peasantry facetiously dispose of their old maids, by transforming them after death into *Will-o'-the-wisps*. Wrestling matches form one of their principal amusements, and the different victories are designated, either by the number of feathers of the black cock or capercaile, by the beard of the chamois, or little *bouquets* of Alpine flowers, twined round the small green hats. The Tyrolians generally shoot remarkably well with the rifle; but few excel, either at a mark or game, the inhabitants of the Ciler valley, and the adjoining parts of Kitzbühel, Kuffstein, and Rattenberg. The mountains covered with umbrageous forests, replete with various grasses, berries, and herbs, and watered with numerous brooks and lakes, furnish the different kinds of game every species of nourishment, besides that the mountains afford them shelter and protection from their inaccessible steepness, and from their being often enveloped in clouds and mists. Difficulties and hardships seem only further to excite the Tyrolian hunter to additional prowess, which makes the sport an admirable preparatory school for mountain warfare, and it is therefore much to be regretted, that the race of capricorns is now extinct, and that chamois, stags, bears, wolves, wild boars, and lynxes, are becoming scarce. There are many prophetic legends, respecting the fate of the bold and intrepid chamois hunters, many having fallen victims to their tamerity; and others, having

saved their lives by desperate acts of courage, such as making incisions in the hands and feet, thus gluing their hold on the slippery masses of rock and ice with their own blood. The hunters who make the "mountain's brow" their home, render their lives, it is true, liable to imminent danger and fatigue, but they enjoy a constant succession of bold and expansive scenery, and in breathing a fresh and exhilarating atmosphere, the animal spirits become much more elated, and the body considerably more invigorated, than tamely pursuing agricultural pursuits in the valleys.

The ascent of the cattle and herds on to the Alpine pastures in spring, and their descent in autumn, are celebrated with particular solemnity. The ringing of bells, lowing of the herds, and various bustling noises, announce from a considerable distance, the approach of the procession. The *milker* or *seimer* marches at the head of the cows, with staff in hand and hat and shoes bedecked with party-coloured ribbons, with slow gait, imperious mien, and bombastic gestures, which he increases the more numerous and fine his herd may be; many farmers contributing on the occasion more than an hundred beautiful animals. Next the milker follows the *mäyerkuh*, or cow that has been champion in the cow-fights, which often occur on the Upper Alps; she is crowned and ornamented with an immense garland, composed of natural and artificial flowers, and wearing round the neck a large deep-toned bell; the other cows passively follow their conductress, being also adorned with small bunches of flowers, coloured ribbons, and embroidered straps, with different bells attached. Next in succession is the *galteter*, or attendant on the young heifers, calves, and bulls, these instead of any peculiar ornament, bear the chains and halters of the whole herd. Then comes the *gaisser*, or goat keeper, with a great quantity of goats, afterwards the *schäfer*, or shepherd with droves of sheep, when the *saudirne*, driving the swine, closes the procession; which, as it slowly winds up the mazy heights, offers in unison with the rich and beautiful surrounding scenery, occasional sketches, highly picturesque and interesting, as illustrative of the *bucolics* and *idyls* of the more primitive ages.

Thus passes the life of the Alpine peasantry, throughout the whole range of the north-eastern portion of the Tyrol, which comprises the richest and most flourishing part of the country; the "Alpine paradise," however, on the Eisack, is that part situated on the *Seiseralp* beneath the bare and lofty *Schlearnkofel*.

Collisions and contentions arising from a conflux of interests respecting the statistical security of a state, its geographical form, or moral improvement, are not of rare occurrence, though at all times extremely difficult to conciliate and adjust. From such sources has originated the designs of Austria, against Bavaria, emanating less from an aggressive spirit of aggrandisement, and restless ambition, than from the necessity of carrying out the Germanic principle among such an heterogeneous mass of petty states, of strengthening the weakest, and at the same time the most predominant power, in opposition to the more liberal system acted on in Slavonia and Hungary. A constant struggle has therefore ensued, in endeavouring to incorporate Bavaria, either by the means of exchange

or force of arms; and in awaiting this opportunity, the plan has been, gradually to dismember the state, by ostensibly advancing its boundaries westward, in which direction every enlargement, it was known, was contributing to increase the internal weakness of the country; and this political scheme, few of the leading statesmen of Austria have remained inactive in carrying into effect. It is also a singular fact, that those very princes of Bavaria, who have connected themselves in marriage with the princesses of Austria, have suffered the most persecution from that country, either by being placed under the ban of the empire, driven from their dominions, burthened with the taxes of the wars, or their interests sacrificed during peace, by their vassals being instigated to rebellion, or through the disaffection of their troops. Various plans have been adopted, in order to disorganise Bavaria previous to 1779, in which year the district of the Inn was separated and attached to Old Bavaria "*Ob der Enns*," together with the frontier fortresses of Braunau, Scharding and Ried, which in 1813, proved of considerable importance to Bavaria; in 1802, during the extensive secularization, the most ancient parts of old Bavaria, as Berchtesgaden, Salzburg, and a portion of Eichstädt and Passau passed into foreign hands. These districts, which in 1504, were severed from the dynasty, and annexed to the Tyrol, abound with enchanting and diversified scenery. Where nature, however, has concentrated so many varied beauties, it is difficult to particularize the most picturesque; we will therefore content ourselves in detailing the charming combination of objects which meet the delighted gaze from the mountain of *Salve*, whose summit towers to the height of 5370 feet; looking towards the north, in the direction of the town and castle of Kuffstein, through, as it were, two wide gates, the prospect ranges over the extensive plains of Bavaria, beyond Munich and Landslut, and in the bright, clear distance of the horizon, Rosenheim is observed. Westwards is seen the luxuriant valley of the Inn, with the river meandering in lengthened course through Bavaria, until the eye reaches the *Hochgebirg*, or *high mountains*, dividing the Tyrol from Bavaria, while beneath the spectator, lies the old castle of *Itter*, for many centuries belonging to Ratisbon, but latterly to Salzburg. South-westwards is the Martinwand and the fine expanse of the plains of *Innsbruck*, with the points of the lofty rocks in the back ground. South-eastwards, the *Noric Alps*, with the great chain of the *Tauern* mountains, between Tyrol, Salzburg, and *Illyria*. Eastwards is situated the *Kitzbüchlerhorn*, and the imposing heights of *Kaisergebirge*, or *emperor's mountains*.

The road from *Innsbruck* by *Hall*, leads to *Schwatz*, *Rattenberg*, and *Rathfeld*, where the Emperor Henry erected a church, dedicated to the holy St. Leonard, and consecrated by Benedict VIII.; from thence we proceed to *Wörgel*, and on to *Kuffstein*; after which, the main road branches to the left, over *Killman*, and *St. Johann* to *Salzburg*; the way from *Unken* over the pass of *Strub* and *Melleck*, to the saltworks and town of *Reichenhall*, forms an unparalleled continuation of romantic and pastoral beauties. Before *Reichenhall* are the ruins of the castle of *Carlstein*, once the asylum of *Paltram*, the influential Burgomaster of *Vienna*, who was banished the country after the fall of his beloved patron, the powerful

Ottokar, in whose support he exhausted his resources, finally ending his days in Palestine. The industrious town of Reichenhall has been for the most part in a state of dilapidation since November, 1834.

Having now made our progress through the northern division of the Tyrol, comprising the upper and lower vallies of the Inn, from the Lech to the river Salza, we will return by the ancient Roman road, in order to wander through the interior of this beautiful country, and its southern Italian districts. From the mountain Isel, so celebrated in the Tyrolian campaigns, our route must be directed up the Schönbach, along the river Sill; which in precipitating itself down the Brenner mountain, receives the accession of the waters of the wild streamlet called Stutzback. Winding our way to the right, we pass at the foot of a dark forest of pine firs, whose deep green foliage, contrasts picturesquely with the light and cheerful tints of the Alpine pastures, thickly interspersed with cottages, the monotony of the scene being constantly relieved by the shouts, songs, and shalms of the shepherds, the ringing of the cattle bells, the bleating and lowing of the herds, and the loud clang of the anvil,—such is the valley of Stubay,—famed for its manufacture of iron and steel, and whose inhabitants have warehouses and establishments, in all the capitals of Austria and Bavaria, and from Lausanne to Danzig. We have before alluded to the name of Tanzer, when describing the valley of Oetz; in that of Stubay, his three cousins, Thomas, Martin, and George Tanzer of Neustift, are equally notorious. George is represented as having arrived at the Custom House of Schaffhausen, with eight hundred weight of iron ware on his back; Thomas brought five hundred and fifteen pounds of salt, from Hall to Neustift; but Martin, who was the strongest, could wrench asunder heavy iron chains, and lift a loaded waggon from one side of the road to the other.

In no part of the country can the grand imposing spectacle of “Tyrol’s world of ice,” be viewed with more facility and advantage, than from the valley of Stubay. The *Ferner* mountain “clad with eternal snow,” even during the highest degrees of temperature, communicates within its region, a chilling atmosphere. Foaming waters rush impetuously over immense masses of ice, which are shivered into atoms, and the glittering spray, often beautifully reflecting the prismatic colours, bedews the whole valley; at times, the ice assumes the appearance of a sea of crystal, at others it is seen frozen into blocks of huge dimensions, in fantastic and irregular shapes, glistening with various hues, amidst weather-beaten rocks, and numerous minerals, of which the Tyrol affords such abundant specimens.

Matrei still preserves its ancient name, having been a Roman station, occupying both sides of the Brenner, and situated between *Veldidena*, or Wilten, and *Vipiteno*, the modern Sterzing; part of the town is still called the *old City*. Here is also situated the castle of the princely family of Trautson. Not far distant is observed *Steinach*, the birth-place of Martin Knoller, who became the most distinguished fresco painter in Germany. Leaving *Steinach*, the way becomes more confined, the mountains wilder in their character, and the air cooler, as we approach the *Brenner*, named by the ancients *Pyrene*.

and originally inhabited by a ferocious race of people, called the *Brenni* or *Breuni*, whose rapacious thirst for warfare was well known to Drusus and the great Theodosius. A short distance from the narrow pass of *Lueg*, is the Brenner lake, after which we soon reach the Post-house of the Brenner, near the sources of the two rivers, the *Sill* and *Eisack*, the former flowing on the left, through the Inn, ultimately loses its waters in the Black Sea, and the latter through the *Etsch* reaches the Adriatic.

Spring saffron is the only flower which ventures to raise its head in the cold and wintry atmosphere of the Brenner; but at *Drixen*, which can be reached with a carriage in six hours, we hear the sweet warbling note of the nightingale, resounding through the groves and scented fields. * At *Schabs* and *Richa*, a mild and southern temperature prevails; vineyards are seen flourishing, together with woods of chestnut trees, and a rich succession of various fruits, as the fig, olive, pomegranate, &c. In former years, the growth of the vine was successfully adopted on the heights of *Höttingen*, near *Innsbruck*, at *Landshut* and *Ratisbon*, but at present the cultivation is by no means favourable or productive.

Over the Alps are enumerated *seventy-two* passes, of which that of the Brenner is the lowest and most convenient, not being more in height than four thousand four hundred and eighty-one feet, while the pass over the *Cervin* mountain, which is the loftiest of the whole range, is ten thousand five hundred feet. The height of the other mountain roads in Switzerland, according to *Saussure*, vary from six thousand one hundred and seventy-four, to seven thousand five hundred and forty-eight feet. The following are the different heights of the principal places, lakes, &c. from *Munich* to *Trient*.

	Feet.		Feet.
Munich, above the level of the Sea	1622	Lake below the Brenner	4155
Holzkirchen	2152	Brenner, Post-house	4481
Tegernsee, twenty feet above the lake	2324	Gasseodass	3471
Glasshouse	2892	Sterzing	3030
Mötel Achen	2886	Mittewald	2575
Schwatz, which is twenty feet above the Inn	1702	Drixen	1903
Innsbruck	1312	Clausen	1767
Bergwirthshaus or Mountain Hotel, the first elevation of the primitive Central Chain, called <i>Unterm Berg</i>	2460	Kollman	1616
Schönberg, Post-house	3267	Atzwang	1361
Matrei	3298	Botzen, which is eighty feet above the Eisack	1094
Steinach	3889	Auer	848
Gries	3778	Neumarkt	818
		Trient	716

Sterzing, though surrounded with flourishing villages, castles, and ruins, has but few remains of its extensive mining works. Near *Ratschins* is one of the celebrated quarries of white marble, the produce of which, added to the stone obtained from *Josephsberg*, by *Méran*, *Göflan*, on the *Tell*, by *Schlanders*, and at *Fleims*, if properly worked, would soon supersede the necessity of resorting to *Carrara* for its marble.

From Sterzing a path, which passes over the *Tauffen* or *Jovisberg*, *Jupiter's Mountain* is the shortest road through the *Passeyer* valley, on the *Etsch* to *Meran* and *Bozen*. At *Trens*, on the highway to *Brixen*, in a small chapel has been inscribed a laconic couplet, denoting that the left wing of Napoleon's army, under the command of the gallant *Taubert*, had not advanced farther than this place, during the first victorious campaign, in April 1796, and 1797.

Bis hieher und nicht mehr weiter.
Kam der Feind durch Seil. Puster
1797.

The tract of ground from the ancient customs station of *Mauls*, extending to the pass of the *Sack*, over *Mittewald*, through *Oberau* and *Unterau*, comprises an extremely interesting and in a patriotic point of view, a highly classical line of country, as having been the principal seat of the mountain warfare; embracing also the whole district of country through which the two forest torrents pursue their devious course; one, the *Eisack*, precipitating itself in a succession of waterfalls, from the *Brenner* mountain to *Bozen*, the other, the *Rienz*, flowing from the *Puster* valley, until their floods unite at *Brixen*.

In the circuit between *Sterzing* and *Brixen*, glowed the heat of the Tyrolian revolt, during the 10th and 12th of April, 1809: here also the Saxons were totally defeated on the 4th of August, in the same year; and from hence Marshal *Lefevre*, Duke of *Danzig*, commenced his inglorious retreat.

From *Mittewald*, a road proceeds into the *Puster*-valley, and the central portion of Eastern Tyrol, over the celebrated wooden bridge of *Ladritsch*, whose single arch rests on two pillars of freestone, and at the depth of one hundred and twenty-six feet, the roaring *Eisack* flows beneath. In remote times, public justice was here administered, and peace proclaimed and confirmed by oath.

On an isolated mountain, between *Aicha*, *Schabs*, and *Mühlbach*, is situated the village of *Spinges*, rendered memorable, as the spot where one of the early struggles for liberty took place on the 2nd of April, 1797, and which, on truly Homeric principles, may be celebrated for individual acts of valour and personal strength; like Trojan and Grecian heroes, the brothers, *Padkratz* and *Peter Haidler* of *Oberperfuss*, *Georg Falschlunger* of *Akams*, called *Priska*, and the scythe-smith, *Anton Reinisch*, of *Volders*, true types of Polish scythe-bearers, sacrificed a whole *hecatomb* of foes to the *manes* of their countrymen. The sacred feeling of patriotism glowed in every bosom, young and old, men and women, were all alike inspired; even a servant maid, armed simply with a pitchfork, stood on the wall of the church-yard, and slew several infuriated Frenchmen, the invaders of her country. But notwithstanding the heroism displayed on this eventful occasion, the consequences resulting from the contest, were only partial in their effect, having merely temporarily averted the impending fate of the Tyrol.

By the Convent of Haslach, or Mühlbach, commences the *Puster valley*, which in 1500, was first annexed to the Tyrol, as Kuffstein, Kitzbühel, and Rattenberg were, in 1504; by these means, Maximilian I. at the expense of Bavaria, the mother country, created this beautiful portion of the province. Before arriving at the Convent of Mühlbach, famous during the wars of 1809, and 1813, is perceived the castle and fortress of *Rodeneck*, frowning majestically over the river Rienz. The castle was given by Maximilian to his friend Veit, of Wolkenstein, and formed in 1809, together with *Passeyer*, *Landeck*, *Schlanders*, *Meran*, *Mays*, and *Algund*, one of the "starlike points" of the Tyrolian insurrection.

Where the river Gader unites its impetuous waters with those of the Rienz, stands the ancient nunnery and abbey of *Sonnenburg*, or *Suana-Burg*, a castle, an expiation for peace, which was founded by the ancestors of the *Meinhard*s of Görz, and richly endowed by Henry the Holy, the last of the Saxon emperors, and the *Salique* *Henries*. The ladies, the religious inmates of *Sonnenburg*, have distinguished themselves as much through their bountiful and maternal character towards the peasantry, as their neighbours, the knights of *Schöneck* did through their robbery and cruelty: It appears by a letter from Henry V., that so early as the year 1112, the peasantry were free in this neighbourhood.

The environs of *Buchenstein*, *Enneberg*, and *Thurm* on the Gader, merit the particular attention of the traveller: here nature, rude and undigested, offers beauties of the most romantic and captivating description. Vast masses of mountains, rent asunder by the awful effects of earthquakes, waters rushing in cascades, with noisy impetuosity, in union with other scenery of picturesque wildness, form an assemblage of objects of a powerfully impressive character. The grottoes and deep recesses of the *Krenzhofel* mountain, were formerly inhabited by a race of people uncivilized in their manners, scarcely adhering to either customs or language, and unless compelled through want or cold, seldom visiting the dwellings of their fellow-men, not even those situated in the higher altitudes. There are, however, skilful artists, learned men, and opulent merchants on the *Ohio*, who originally inhabited these fearful heights and crags.

In returning to the main road, the ancient Roman place called *Littanum*, or *St. Lorenzen*, is observed, where, as well as in the *Puster-valley*, *Slavonian* laws, customs, and language prevailed for centuries, until during the sovereignty of the family of *Görz*, and especially in the age of Maximilian I., they were superseded by German manners and institutions. Both ends of the *Puster-valley*, abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. The river, presenting in the vale a wide expanse of water, surmounted on either side, with towers and castles, interspersed with numerous villages, which have become the more flourishing, in proportion, as the castles and the power of their lordly owners have been demolished and restrained. On the river Rienz, at the opening of the valley, lies the town of *Bruneck*, formerly belonging to *Brixen*, and deriving its appellation from its founder, Bishop *Brun*. In the extreme distance is the valley of *Ahren*, which produces a considerable





quantity of copper, and where is situated the castle of Tauffens. On the opposite side of the watery division of the "field of Toblach," whence the Rienz flows westwards, and the Drave an easterly direction, is seen, *Innichen*, the ancient Roman *Agunt*, where Geribald of Bavaria obtained a victory over the Slavonians; and a place to which Missionaries were sent from Freysing to convert the heathenish Windes.

Lienz, which appears at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Isel, was the principal castle of the family of Gorz, and formed as it were, the key-fort to the Puster valley, as the Norman station of *Loncium* did against Middle Noricum. This spot is of considerable interest to the traveller, being in the neighbourhood of the beautiful vallies of Carinthia, particularly that of *Mollthal* whose mines were formerly rich in gold, and that of Salzburg, both of which he reaches by passing through Teferechen, and Vindisch. Matrei, at the foot of the immense Salzburger and Carinthian mountains of Tauern, which exceeds in height the *Gross-Glockner*, and whose ascent Cardinal Salm has been very instrumental in facilitating. Lienz was originally governed by burgraves, the last of whom was the Count Mathias of Thurn, who is termed, "jene fluchbeladene Fackel des dreissigjahrigen krieges;" that curse-laden torch of the thirty years war; as the removal of the count from the burgraviate of Lienz, was the signal for the severe counter-reformation of Ferdinand II., in the interior of Austria; so was the Count's deposition from the governorship of the royal Bohemian Castle of Carlsstein, "the signal for precipitating from the window, the Bohemian viceroys, and the bursting forth of that war flame, which blazed for thirty years."

The passes of the Puster-valley are well fortified by nature, particularly that through the Carinthian valley of *Geilthal*, and that of Sexten; over the *Kreuzberg*. The road through Ampezzo or *Hayden*, affords some striking pictures of bold romantic scenery,—worthy the pencil of a Salvator Rosa.

In order fully to accomplish the tour of the Tyrol, and to comprise all the portions of the country fraught with picturesque beauty and historical interest, it is advisable to retrace our steps a short distance from the bridge of *Ladritsch*, to the mossy plains of Sterzing, and pass over the *Jaufen*, from whose summit may be discovered the lofty points of the *Ultner*, *Retschthaler*, and, northwards, the *Pustertthaler* mountains. In a southerly direction is seen the beautiful *Passeyer* valley, the native home of *Floer*, spreading itself before the delightful gaze, like a rich green carpet, formed of luxuriant Alpine meadows, girt with thick and leafy forests, whose lofty shadows are lightened by the white and sparkling streaks of snow which intervene; the uniform richness of the foreground being relieved by the waters of the *Waldner* brook, and river *Passer*, which, like liquid serpents wind around their silvery trail; the whole being encompassed by snow-clad colossal heights. Near *Passeyer* is situated the favourite residences of Margaret *Maultasche*, the castles of *Tyrol-Zenoberg*, and *MALTASCH*; from the latter of which the princess derived her cognomen and not, as it is erroneously stated, from her pouting lips, or the blow she received in the face from her brother-in-law, the Duke Stephan, expressive of the disapprobation he felt

at her political and amatory intrigues: and as indicative of her character in the latter respect, may be here adduced the inscription engraved on her silver goblet, preserved in the Ambrass museum,—“Langer Liebesmangel, ist meines Herzens Angel.”

At the foot of the Jauffen, Ruprecht of Passeyer, in the days of Meinhard, built the castle of Jauffenberg, when mountain and vale experienced how much more quiet and peaceable their state was rendered under a monarchical form of government, than when subservient to a plurality of governors. In 1386, Christoph Fuchs, of Wachsberg, who escaped the slaughter, at Sempach, married Barbara, the last heiress of the family of Passeyer; since which the castle has gradually fallen into decay, and where joy, life, and festivity, once reigned, the roaring storm and whistling wind are now alone heard within the deserted walls. Before quitting the Passeyer valley, we must notice the house of ANDREAS HOFER, at Sand, whence he is often called the *Sandkriecher*, or *Host of Sand*; being a spot as memorable, and held in as great veneration by the Tyrolians, as the chapel of William Tell is by the Swiss; nor does the Alpine hut possess less interest, which Hofer twice occupied,—first in August 1809, when he obtained his victory, and in January, 1810, previous to his arrest and immolation.

Quitting the Passeyer, we enter, near the castle of Saltaus, the justly celebrated precincts of Meran, encircled with nearly thirty castles and mountain forts, some of which are still inhabited, and on the commanding height of the Kuchelberg is seen the castle of Tyrol standing prominently forth above Meran, “like the sovereign queen of the land.” The castle of St. Zenoberg, with its bold ascending bridge was no doubt originally a Roman station, if it was not also in accordance with tradition, the asylum of the Emperor Zeno. This romantic fortress with its mystical ornaments and decorations, its representations of gnomes and mythological subjects, was often the resort of the illustrious families connected with the earlier histories of the Tyrol. The architectural embellishments of the castle present a remarkable similarity with the symbols of the Templars; and what is more singular, with those on the famous *Exter* stones, in the forest of Teutoburg.

Meran stands on the ruins of a Roman colony, destroyed by the fall of a mountain, caused either by the overflowing of the river Passer, or the Passeyer lake. In the reign of Frederick the II, the town began to emerge from its obscurity, appearing as an inconsiderable village. Under the Princes of Gorz, Meran rapidly advanced in importance, and became eventually the opulent capital of their sovereignty. A noble and patriotic spirit, seemed ever deeply rooted in the city, even when the commercial wealth had departed from it, and been transferred to Bozen. Seven times Meran has been visited with destructive inundations. In 1419, a flood swept away more than half the city, together with the hospital, the church, and five hundred people. A colony, also inhabited the upper part of the *Etzsch* or *Adige*, of which Maye or Majer was the principal city; the castle Tyrol forming, perhaps, the *etzel*; and Toll as the name would signify, being the custom-house. In the time of Charlemagne, Maye, through the sudden rupture of the Nasser mountain,









became a Tyrolian *Herculaneum*. In the environs of the city, as well as of Labers, Nametz, Schenna, and Planta, have been found numerous remains of the Roman settlement, as foundation walls of considerable length, spacious rooms, antique tools and arms, Roman coins, and whole *strata*, in a direction downwards, of crushed tiles, bones, and corpses. No regular excavation has, however, been yet attempted, nor could such a design be carried into effect without destroying several townships, which are now flourishing upon the ruins; as it exemplifies what is considered genuine Tyrolian courage, immediately to locate on those places which have been subject to the ravages of floods, the falling of mountains, or of avalanches.

The state records of the Eastern and Western Roman empire, called "Notitia utriusque Imperii," mention among a profusion of names and titles in command of the different stations, which were garrisoned in order to check the inroads of the *barbarians*, "The Tribune at TERIOLIS, commanding the soldiery distributed in the mountain garrisons, and along the Danube," under the chief command of the highly respected Count of the province of *Rhætia prima et secunda*; and again, "The prefect of the third Italian legion at Teriolis," &c. A noble family, illustriously related, who came from the shores of the Adriatic, having been vested with the government of Rhætia, under the Bishops of Chur, bestowed on their younger sons the tenure of the castle of Teriolis or Tyrol, the descendants having extended their territories even from the source of the Inn in Engadein, down to that of the Adige, including the beautiful district of the Vintschgau, and from thence reaching to where the Talfer and Eisack, unite with the Adige, adopted the title of the Counts of Vintschgau; and having subdued their rivals the Counts of Eppan; the power likewise of the family of Stauffen having been extinguished on the death of Frederick II., and the remaining branch of the family of Görz having in the year 1500 become extinct, besides the Pusterthal, part of the Carinthian palatinate being escheated, the whole country eventually received its present designation from the castle of Tyrol. During the division of the province in 1808, the castle was sold by auction; but in 1814, coming again into the possession of Austria, the town of Meran, as a point of honour, ransomed the ancient inheritance, and restored it to the emperor.

Auer was long the residence of the natural sons of King Henry, who styled themselves "knights von Auer, or, von Tyrol an der Gasse, or, vom Winkel zu mays," but became extinct under the first sovereignty of the family of Habsburg, after the sanguinary battle of Sempach. Near Auer, appears the mountain of *Bramberg*, which originally formed a kind of vanguard to Castle Tyrol, previously to their being separated by the irresistible force of the river floods. Not far distant, at the entrance of Passeyer, lies *Schenna*, which as early as the period of the family of Stauffen, possessed its own nobles; Conrad of Schenna, having been Captain-General on the Adige, and Burgrave of Tyrol Castle; his brother Peterman was in high favour with Margaret Maultasche, and signed the surrender of the Tyrol to Habsburg. The houses of Greiffenstein and Starkenberg, made afterwards an hereditary

alliance, with which the family of Schenna united. The Greiffensteins, with other nobles, revolted against Duke Frederick, *with the empty pockets*, during the time of his adversity, but on his re-instatement he either took, or demolished by degrees, the different castles of the rebel lords, and during this warfare, the first mention is made of artillery and petards having been used in the Tyrol. The heroine Ursula of Waldburg for some time bravely defended the Castle of Schenna against the superior force of the ducal army, and only surrendered on condition of her and her followers being allowed a free retreat.

Opposite Zenoberg, in an oblique direction, and on the other side of the Passer, stands the ancient castle of *Greiffen*, but the original possessors the Greiffen's of Bavaria, after the year 1396, becoming extinct, the castle remained for a long period, the property of the native sovereigns. When, however, through family jealousy, religious quarrels, the intrigues of Venice, France, and the Spanish viceroys at Milan, the county of the Grisons and the Veltlin became estranged and forfeited, many fled from their homes, and among others, *Planta* of Wildenberg, came into the Vintschgau, purchased Greiffenburg, and having rebuilt it, changed its name to *Planta* Castle.

Thurnstein has only preserved its ancient tower, the remaining portion of the building is of more modern date; the castle overlooks the river Adige, which is seen from the Vintschgau, meandering through the plain, until its course is lost in the distance, where the waters of the Talfer and Eisack appear, hastening their currents to join its stream. *Thurnstein* was erected by the *Alghunders*, Tyrolian vassals, whose race has long since become extinct. *Steinach*, which is not far distant, has received its present name from the catastrophe which destroyed Majce. In 1241, Adelheid, the heiress of Tyrol, and wife of Meinhard, founded here a Dominican nunnery, which was richly endowed by the princesses of Görz.

Eastwards of Meran is situated *Gayen*, on the remains of the mountain Naufer, commanding a rich and beautiful prospect; the valley, which now appears deserted and lonely, once teemed with life; and instead of resounding with the gladsome voice of man, re-echoes only the monotonous and dreary rustling of the forest, and the wild and sonorous roar of the torrent, menacing perhaps future ruin and desolation. The most ancient part of the castle has been destroyed by age; the portion of the building which remains exhibits the architecture of different centuries.

The castle of *Rametz*, belonged like *Planta*, to the ancient Rhetian nobles; who enfeoffed it to Lewis of Brandenburg; from the possession of whose family it lapsed under the Duke Sigismund, and was afterwards successively inherited by the families of Aichner, Quaranta, *Planta* of Wildenberg, and the old Veltlin family of *Paragizin*, one of whom rendered himself conspicuous, with his brother-in-law Juvalta, in the Veltlin insurrection, and his cunning contrivance in effecting his escape from his imprisonment at Mantua. In a north-easterly direction from *Rametz*, is observed *Labers*, near the mountain *Iffinger*, which is frequently enveloped in clouds. This castle was originally the property of the













Photo 10

Photo 10

Photo 10

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P. Radzky

Chama - Long and Short

1. 10. 1961

family of Tarants. On the left bank of the Rametz, in the solitary district of *Freiberg of Mays* lies *Neuberg*, usually called *Castle Trautmansdorf*, ornamented with curious paintings in fresco and other antique remains of art. On the 27th of June 1777, the large ancient tower fell down, destroyed the forepart of the building and the chapel, and entirely disfigured the original character and form of the structure, which was erected on partly Roman basements, and in part on foundations of the middle ages. The ownership of the castle descended from the Neuberger and Angerheimers into the possession of the knights of the red and white rose, of the family of Stuchse of Trautmansdorf, from Austria and Styria. In 1278, fourteen of these gallant knights died with shield and sword in hand, in the fight between Ottokar and Rudolph of Habsburg, and in 1322, twenty-three of this noble family entered the field of battle at Ampfing, when Lewis of Bavaria contended with Frederick the handsome, respecting the Roman Empire, but only three survived the contest. Hector of Trautmansdorf, who had been left as slain, in the field, beneath the dying and the dead, recovered from his wounds, and generously resolved to share the long and tedious imprisonment of Frederick, his friend and king; this heroic example of devoted friendship and loyalty, so deeply interested and affected the Emperor Lewis, that on the demise of Frederick, he appointed Hector his principal Chamberlain. Many of the Bavarian nobles, invidious at the distinction and favour bestowed on a *foreigner*, persuaded Seyfried of Fraunberg to proclaim his nobility of birth and family superior to that of the "*braggart*" Trautmansdorf. This insult, according to the laws of chivalry, the noble Trautmansdorf retorted, and the point of honour was left to the decision of single combat; the vanquished agreeing to surrender himself "life and limb" to the mercy of the victor. Seyfried was defeated, and Hector disdaining to take the lawful advantage of his fallen foe, left the fate of the captive knight at the disposal of the Empress. Maximilian of Trautmansdorf, who in Austria's greatest need, concluded the important alliance with Bavaria, and after the battle of Nördlingen, concluded the conciliatory peace of Prague, and likewise of Westphalia, founded for himself in the chapel of Neuberg a lasting memorial of his name; though the castle, with whose recollection is "entwined so many wreaths of glory," has now dwindled into a simple farm house.

On the road leading from Meran to Botzen, three castles present themselves to our observation,—Katzenstein, Fragsburg, and Burgstall. The former occupies a projecting eminence of the Freiberg, and enjoys an enchanting view of the country, extending in front, over the district of the Adige, as far as Ulten; and in a contrary direction, the sight is delighted with a rich and varied landscape, until obstructed by the lofty castle of Schenna, while the scenery at the foot of the hill is enlivened by a picturesque waterfall. On surmounting the last ascent of the Freiberg, we are fascinated with the beautiful situation of the castle of *Fragsburg*; this fortress, which is in excellent repair, overlooks the luxuriant valley of the Adige, rich in woody scenery, and the country from Ulten, through which the wild torrent of Falzau forces its watery course. Völlen also appears with various castles,

and Tisens, with its picturesque mountains. On a low rock is seen *Burgstall* castle; its noble owner, Volkmar, of Burgstall, was the first Captain-General of the Adige and Burgrave of Tyrol, in the years 1335 and 1342, and was much experienced in the political and domestic feuds of the houses of Bohemia, Luxemburg, and Wittelsbach. Volkmar also, as his letters to Lewis of Brandenburg testify, was a philanthropist, and intrepidly pleaded the cause of the oppressed and suffering peasantry; a rare instance in those feudal days, when a vassal was considered as an insensible being, and merely existing at the pleasure or for the use of his lord; which is exemplified by a baron Von Vatz, who had the stomachs of some of his peasants cut open, in order to observe the "secret action of digestion." Beyond the fine mountain of Möltner, and the rippling Aschler stream, is perceived *Gargazan*, the ancient boundary of the districts of Botzen and Vintschgau.

Naturns, like Botzen, Lana, Ulten, Schlanders, and Mals, is an ancient Guelphist possession, and from which the chapters of Ottebeuern and Weingarten were richly endowed. The feoffment documents are still extant, granted by Hugo and Peter, of Naturns to the sons of Meinhard, Otho and King Henry, in 1300 and 1312; and also in 1364, from Arnold of Naturns to the first Austrian sovereign, the high-minded and amiable Rudolph, the founder of St. Stephen's, and the high school at Vienna, who styled himself Archduke Palatine, Lord Master of the chase of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Suabia and Elsass. The knights of Naturns became extinct a few years before the battle of Sempach, so destructive to the Tyrolian nobles, through the heroism of Winkelried.

On *Tarantsberg*, according to fabulous accounts, the Celtic-Gauls adored their deity, *Taran*, the thunderer. The Tarants of Upper Rhaetia, the powerful ministers of the Counts of Tyrol, are stated to have built the castle of Tarantsberg, in the year 1217, when they performed a crusade to the Holy Land. In 1363, the possession descended to the family of Auenberg, and then to that of Mohr, of the Grisons country.

Count Maximilian Mohr compiled a useful work, comprising the history of the Tyrol; which is not, however, equal in merit to the works of the Chancellor Burglückner on the same subject, and those of the Barons Wolkenstein and Brandis.

On the boundaries of Lana, towards the Vintschgau, is situated *Vorst*, on some rising ground in the upper part of the forest, in view of the ancient "*Hironymitan*" convent; on the right, the attention is attracted by the lofty cascade of the great waterfall of *Partschins*. The castle of *Vorst*, originally conferred a title of nobility on its possessors; but the family became extinct owing to the hatred and animosity which existed between the two brothers, the last remaining male heirs, who at the altar of the castle, committed individually the horrid act of fanticide, by plunging their adverse swords in each others breasts, and died a few hours afterwards, suffering an appalling death. Their sister Matilda, marrying with a branch of the house of Niederthor, her small patrimony became annexed to her husband's estates, which on the extinction of the Niederthor family, came into the occupation of the *Kuens* of *Belasi*. *Vorst*, being deprived of its lineal owners, the fiefs









of the castle were bestowed by King Henry on his natural brother Albrecht. Under Lewis of Brandenburg they came into the possession of the Starkenbergs, and after the fall of these haughty and overbearing nobles, became the property of the family of Brandis.

Not far distant from the place where the waters of the Adige receive the accession of the two torrents of Passeyer and Falzau, the latter of which formed the boundary line of Italy and Germany during the wars between Otho and Berenger, a large and towering rock rears its head on the banks of the Falzau, on which is seen the castle of *Braunsberg*. Joachim, the last heir of the family of Braunsberg, was an aged widower, and though twice married, still remained without issue; he had, however, just returned to his domain with a young and blooming bride from Suabia, whom he watched with jealous eyes. Agnes, the lovely baroness of Braunsberg, sat before her toilette one summer's morn, the open window admitting the early freshness of the balmy air, arranging with attentive care her auburn tresses, and

"Saw by degrees a purer blush arise,
And deeper lightning gleams in her eyes,
The busy eyelids surveyed their darling care,
These 'twas the head, and these divide the hair,"

Being suddenly summoned from her room, she momentarily forgot her rings. A croaking raven sitting near the balcony, attracted by the glittering gems, darted and seized a golden ring; alas! the sacred gift of her lord on her marriage day; and hastening with rapid wing, bore away the prize. A page, who was enjoying the sports of the field, marked the raven amidst the groves of the castle, and soon the bird lay bleeding at his feet; with joy the youthful gallant perceived the stolen ring, with which he forthwith decked his finger. The baron happening to meet him on his return, recognised the newly acquired prize, and imagining it a love-token from his faithless wife, hantie with rage, he ordered the minion to be dragged to the torture, and seizing with desperate arms the helpless Agnes, flung her, with bitter imprecations, from the window, into the dizzy depths below the castle. The floating dress of his unhappy victim, fortunately caught a strong projecting shrub, which checked the precipitancy of her fall, and slipping from bush to bush, gliding from rock to rock, she reached, with comparatively slight injury, the bottom of the abyss. Fastened as an inanimate corpse lying in the deep ravine, the morose and gloomy baron beheld his hapless wife sinking on her knees, near the margin of the wild rivulet, with her arms towards the heavens in prayer; the golden rays of the setting sun gilded her silken locks, like the halo around the head of a saint, protesting to the throne of mercy her innocence: and the baron's retainers, crowding to the castle's walls, exclaimed, "A miracle! a miracle!" Notwithstanding the repeated entreaties of his lord, Agnes peremptorily refused ever again to enter the castle; and having, during

Thos. Parnis.

her dreadful fall, dedicated her ~~whole~~ life, should it be spared, to the service of her God, in the convent of the "Holy ~~Trinity~~," at Wangen, she assumed the veil, spending the remainder of her days in purity and holiness. The baron, having become a lay-brother, performed severe penance for his rash and unfounded suspicions. The castle afterwards came under tenure of the reigning prince, and was eventually purchased by the counts of Trapp, of Churburg.

In advance, on the banks of the Falzau, appears the castle of *Eschenlohe*; there are, however, two stately castles belonging to ~~several~~ families, which bear the same name; one in Bavaria, in the Upper Alps; the other, beyond the Valley of the Adige, towards the mountain of Nons, in the Vale of *Uiten*, so named, ~~because of its~~ *Uiten*, or at the end of the world. Some authors have erroneously described the two castles as belonging to the same family, originating from that of the ~~ancient~~ *Eschenlohe*. But the descendants of *Eschenlohe*, in Upper Bavaria, who likewise styled themselves *von Eschenberg*, and *von Lichtensack*, were of the same extraction as the Counts *Fugger* of Tübingen, and the counts of Berg and Schalklingen, as well as the houses of Neiffen and Marstetten. Jutta, the consort of the last Count of *Uiten*, and Margrave of *Nonsberg*, was a descendant of the family of *Eschenlohe-Marstetten*, and inherited, when a widow, her cousin of Neiffen. It is not improbable, that the castle, in earlier days, was called by a different name, but assumed, on the occasion of the marriage, that of *Eschenlohe*. In 1286 and 1293, the two brothers, Counts *Berthold* of *Eschenlohe* and *Henry* of *Hörtenberg*, together with the surviving son, *Henry* of *Neiffen*, sold their possessions in the valleys of the Upper Inn and Adige, to Duke *Meinhard*, who, in after years, were given by *Maximilian I.* to the family of *Trapp*.

Stein, ~~near~~ *Loewenberg*, or *Stein*, ~~near~~ the *Lion's Mountain*, (thus named in order to distinguish it from *Stein* ~~and~~ *Stein*, and *Stein* ~~an~~ *Cittian alla Pietra*, opposite *Besano*.) is situated beneath the castle, on the delightful hills of *Marling* and *Tscherns*. Both the castle and town were built by the knights of *Loewenberg*, who were held in high esteem by King *Henry*, and *Margaret*, *Maultasche*, from whom they received distinguished marks of favour. By the marriage of *Dorothea*, the only surviving heiress of the house of *Stein*, the possessions were inherited by her husband *Wolfgang Fuchs*, of *Fuchsberg* and *Jansfenburg* in *Pessayer*. *Stein* was afterwards possessed by the family of *Brandis*, in whose tenure it has remained, having the same time retained the family name.

Mayenburg, which is not far distant, was a castle and manor, belonging to the *Guelphs* and *Eprians*, which they held in opposition to the hereditary counts of the *Tyrol*. This rich castle, which dominated over the country of the *Adige*, was a very extensive and enchanting view. The family of *Mayenburg* of *Tisus*, became extinct as early as the year 1394, after which the castle came into the possession of the house of *Haelen*, whose descendants were favorites of the Emperor *Lewis*, and *Louis* of *Brandenburg*, having been previously instrumental in extending the power of the *Styly*











of Wittenbach in Saubia, in favour of Stephen, the emperor's son. The property afterwards passed into the family of Romen, of Maretsch, then into the possession of that of Lidel, and was lastly held by the nobles of Brandis.

It now becomes necessary, that some mention should be made of the hereditary castle of the house of Brandis, erected, according to tradition, in the time of the Celtic-Gauls, and which occupies a beautiful and prominent situation above Lana, on a hill whose sides are richly clad with the luxuriant vine, commanding a delightful prospect, reaching over the valley of the Adige. In 1179, the same year that Barbarossa was defeated at Legnano by Carroccio of Milan, assisted by the confederacy of the towns of Lombardy, Henry of Brandis obtained *Lanaburg* or castle of Lana, and having enlarged the edifice, called it after his family name. Among the castle-lords, who offered boldest defiance to Duke Meinhard was Duke of Weineck, who, after repulsing repeated assaults on his castle, which was at Bollen, entirely demolished; his brother-in-law, Burkard of Brandis, bravely defended his possessions against the attacks of the duke's retainers, and at last demanding an interview with Meinhard, proved he only acted as circumstances compelled him for the preservation of the property. The duke, deeply engaged in design, though he was not without the most implacable hatred against the house of Weineck, and felt the necessity of making an example in punishing this rebellious vassal, deemed it unadvisable to allow too much the appearance of his having recourse to acts of violence, and therefore acquiesced in terms of reconciliation, and bestowed on Burkard his relative's rich estates, and as token of tenure, gave him a piece cut off his coat; this singular record of the grant has been preserved by the family as a sacred relic. The Swiss and Suabian family of Brandis have long ceased to exist; but from the Tyrolian branch of the house have emanated some highly gifted men, both as statesmen and historians, as an instance of the latter may be adduced Franz Adam, author of the Tyrolian *Ehrenkranzlein* or "Garland of Honour," a work unrivalled of its kind; and in our own country, Count Clemens of Brandis, in his early youth, wrote a clever work, collated from various sources, comprising the instructive and interesting period of Tyrol's History, the days of trial, the hardships of Frederick with the empty pockets.

On the *Mittelgebirge*, or middle mountain of Lana and Trens, project the castles of *Katzenzungen*, *Wehrburg*, and *Zwingenberg*, which strike the admiring gaze of the traveller, as he ascends from Terlan, luxuriant with vines, or as he regards the lofty heights of Senal; or further distant, the singular points of the mountain of Mendel or *Mendola*. The family of Fink of Katzenzungen became extinct, nearly at the period when Tyrol was annexed to Austria, on the death of Sigismund; afterwards, the families of Thunn, Fuchs, and Preitach successively possessed the property. The nobility of Wehrburg was lost during the reign of King Henry, though the Andrians of Wehrburg are still flourishing. Zwingenberg was formerly a protective castle to the border-roads from the district of the Adige to Bozen, important on account of its population and number of the

castles, and leading over the pass of *Unser Lieben Frau im Thale*, or our Good Lady of the Forest; where according to tradition, once stood an Hospital of Knights Templars.

From hence our direction tends through an historical, but not less picturesque country to Botzen, proceeding into the defiles of the valley of the Elbe, and to the mineralogical treasures of the south-eastern mountain vales.

Before, however, we arrive at Botzen, amidst its hills encircled with the rich luxuriance of the grape, encircled, as it were, with a wreath of stately castles, we must make a short excursion to the Tyrolian Schwytz, in the *Vintschgau*, which commences by the castle *Juval*, the gift of Frederick with the empty pockets, to the loyal miller, *Hendl*. *Galsau*, commonly called *Hoch-Galsau*, offers no more the means of defence, having been reduced to ruins by Frederick, as well as *Schlandersberg*, the fort of the Rhetian *Mediterranean*. *Kastelbell*, *Goldrein*, and *Mafetsch* having been also taken by the faithful Elbe. Near *Kastelbell* and *Juval*, is the valley of *Schlanders*, leading to the *Orts* valley, and the mighty mountain of *Fern*. *St. Medard*, which, situated to the right of the Adige, was one of the earliest establishments in Germany of the knightly monks of *St. John's Hospital* at *Salzburg*; and given by the Bishop of *Chur* to his subjects, the Count of *Tessin*. Behind *Latsch*, and the ruins of *Trapp* and *Matth*, is the *Todenfeld*, or *Marter*: *terra mortuorum*, the land of the dead; which name is given to the place by one of the Saxon Officers over the ruins of the cathedral at *Chur*.

On the left of the Adige appears a castle, which originally belonged to the Knights of the Three Roses, who were famed for "deeds of arms," having conquered their early possessions from the Slavonians, then obtained a settlement on the banks of the Elbe and *Chur*, and afterwards gained a dwelling in these mountains by marriage with a lovely Italian lady named *Anna*; in whose honour the castle was called *Annenberg*. Approaching nearer the course of the Adige, on Rhetian territory, is situated *Schlanders*, famous in former ages for its loyalty and valour; and the town are the ruins of *Latsch* and *Lanz*, and the provost's mansion of *Hyers*, formerly the seat of the Counts of *Chur*.

Chur is an old ecclesiastical foundation belonging to the city of *Chur*, but not in the possession of the family of *Trapp*, together with *Chur* and *Matth*, through marriage with *Barbara*, the heiress of the ancient Counts of *Matth*, prefects of *Kirchberg*, who first triumphantly the banner of the Tyrolian republic, against the Swiss confederacy, and against the Venetians and Bavarians. On the south of the city of *Glurns*, runs the high road from the Adige to the Adia, which surpasses Napoleon's famed passage over the *Simplon*; the road excites the admiration of every traveller, and was the means of securing to Austria the possession and reconquest of Lombardy. Here stands the mighty *Ortler*, the loftiest mountain in the Tyrol, amidst a dreary desert of ice, which is not less termed *Wald der Welt*, or at the end of the world; and scarcely have we been placed in the German country, had we the Rhetian language.



















View of cave interior, looking down









In the Taufer valley is a minster, the convent of which was founded as early as the days of Charlemagne; and between the castles *Rotund*, *Reichenberg*, and *Helfmirtgott*, or "*help me God*," is the site of the field of battle during the *Swabian war*, in, 1499; where the Emperor Maximilian was six times defeated; and in the same district, three hundred years afterwards, in 1798, Laudon was defeated by General Desolles, on the same day that Lecourbe forced his way to Nauders from Martinsbruck, where the river Inn, deriving its source from the Julierberg, first commences its infant flood, pursuing its playful course from the Engadain into the Tyrol. Lecourbe then encamped himself near the source of the Adige, which springs from the third and largest lake on the heath of Mals, called the *Reschen* lake; afterwards conducting his troops into the valley of the upper Inn, through the dreadful pass of the Finstermünz. The object of this forced march, was to separate the Austrian armies in Germany and Italy, and form a coalition with the French corps, despatched from Verona over Trient; these designs, however, were frustrated, the Archduke Charles having gained the battle at Osterach, and General Kray proving victorious at Legnago and Verona, the heroic archduke, after a second victory at Stockach, penetrated into the heart of Switzerland. Suworow hastened from victory to victory towards Milan; Bellegarde forced his way through the defiles of the Engadain; and Hotze rendered himself master of the Luciensteig heights, which seemed only accessible to the flight of the eagle, and not to the foot of man.

On the left bank of the Inn, opposite a range of barren and steep mountains of ice, are the entrances to the territory of the Voralberg, formerly subject to the dominion of Swabian-Austria, but has since the reign of Joseph II., been under the government of Inspruck. In this vicinity, even at the early period of 1386, the year in which the battle of Sempach was fought, a poor shepherd's boy—Henry, the foundling of Kempten—founded the fraternity of St. Cristolph, with an asylum for the protection of "*way-worn*" travellers, and the preservation of the roads. The money with which he carried his plans into execution, he had realized during a pilgrimage of seven years, by singing, and with contributions received in the different countries of Europe, through which his restless spirit had caused him to wander. In 1384, only two years previously, had originated the order for making a road across the Brenner; though, in 1141, we find a similar institution with that of St. Christolph, established by a Rhoetian merchant named Ulrich Primele, in the snowy region of the heath of Mals. Charles VI., who was the great promoter for the construction of roads, and the merchant's friend, commenced, in 1730, the restoration of the decayed passage leading from Bludenz to Feldkirch; but the Polish and Austrian hereditary warfare impeded their works, which were, however, completed in 1783 by Joseph II.

Where the vallies of Stanzer and Paznauner combine, and the forest brooks of, Rojana and Trophanna unite, is perceived the castle of Weisberg, picturesquely situated on a rock, the owner of which, Conrad of Lichtenberg, bravely resisted the attack of the

peasantry of Appenzel, who, advancing to Imst, dispersed the nobles, who were united under the name of "the Elephant League," and bore the braggart inscription on their banner, "May a hundred thousand devils take us, if we do not kill these naked peasants with our swords and again place a lord over them."

The districts of Pfunds, Laudeck, and Landeck, were rendered memorable in the French-Bavarian national wars of 1703 and 1809. By the bridge of Pontlatz, near Prutz, (which, by some authors, is thought to be the *Pons latius*, as Nauder is the *Oenotrium* of Ptolemy,) in the vicinity of Ladis, near Zoll, by Fliess, and the castle of Pideneck at Landeck, and through the country extending even to Imst, was waged war and persecution during the above sanguinary years. It was at Landeck, that Duke Frederick, in disguise, recited in verse, the miseries and misfortunes he had undergone; and which he so pathetically and forcibly described, that the voice of the assembled crowd simultaneously shouted forth in his favour.

Near Prutz and the castle *Berenck*, where the loyal Mübinen concealed Frederick from his persecutors, is the wild Kaunser valley, the precincts of which gave birth to the great sculptor and founder, Franz Zauner; running parallel with this, and the Oetz valley, is the valley of Pitz, passing by Wenna and Arzl, along the banks of the Inn, towards the transverse road leading from Füssen over Nassereit to Innsbruck and Salzburg. The only place worthy of note in this tract, is the town of Imst, the capital of this district.

Imst, in 1282, had the rights and commercial privileges of a town granted to it by Meinhard, which were extended by King Henry. About half a century ago, Imst was the principal seat of the inland manufactures, through the enterprising and patriotic spirit of the merchantly house of Strele; but the town has latterly suffered much damage from fire. In an oblique direction, between Imst and Nassereit, is situated the hereditary castle of Starkenberg; a family highly favoured by Leopold the pious, though deeply humiliated by his son Frederick; a family, who outvied in riches and estates many German princes, and the most wealthy merchants; possessing, as it did, besides Starkenberg, the castles of Krenburg, Schländers, Juval, Ulten, Eschenlohe, Gayen, Vorst, Naturns, Hohen-Eppan, Galsatz, Zwingenberg, and Greifenstein.

On the left borders of the Adige, towering high above the delightful walks, extending for more than a league, rich with the foliage of the vine, appearing almost pendant in the sky, over the shadowy fig and chestnut groves of Terlan, is seen a conical rock, rearing aloft its pointed head, detached from the mountain-wall piled up behind it, and on its summit standing the castle of *Greifenstein*, like the nest of a royal eagle. On a much lower projection of the same rock is situated a small church, striking one with astonishment, erected by the brothers Cosmas and Damian, and which was consecrated as early as the year 1236. For centuries has Starkenberg been intimately connected with the political history of the country, and for many years was it the rallying point of the banished and rebellious nobility, Oswald of Wolkenstein, the distinguished knight, the *Minnesinger*







musician and traveller, who traversed three portions of the globe, held this castle as a certain place of refuge, which he exemplified by repulsing a general assault. For years the Starkenberg defied the whole power of Duke Frederick, despatching from thence assassins against his person and incendiaries to devastate his country; ill-treated his messengers of peace, precipitated the innocent mayor of Botzen from the parapets, and in derision of the long-continued famine, threw a large fattened swine from the castle walls; whence originated the provincial name among the peasantry of *das Sauschloss*, or the *Sow's Castle*. In the neighbourhood of Greifenstein is seen *Siebeneich*, opposite the ruins of the castle Maultasch, situated in the marshes which border both sides of the river Adige, passing by Caltern and Tramin.

The valley exhibits a broad expanse abounding with charming prospects, in the neighbourhood where the Adige is augmented by the waters of the Talfer, which rush with impetuous course from the Sarnthal, as well as by those of the Eisack, flowing from the Brenner mountain, which form until they reach Botzen, a constant succession of waterfalls; within the view is also included the scenery lying between Carneid and Sigmundkron, the latter being the family castle of the illustrious Firmians, and which, even under the Berengars, was esteemed one of the boundary fortresses of Italy and Germany. This point of the country was reckoned of considerable importance by the Romans, who kept continually advancing towards the highlands from their well-known settlement of *Tridentum*, *Trient*, or *Trent*. The Theodosian Tables refer to the bridge of Drusus, in the valley of Botzen, and there still exists a watch-tower on the Talfer which bears the name of the "Tower of Drusus;" and we find, through the lapse of time and corruption of language, that "*Præsilium Tiberis*" has been altered into *Pradein*, part of the dissolved sanatory of Gries, which became afterwards a princely castle, erected by Meinhard and his sons on the ancient Roman ruins.

As early as the time of the Longobards, Botzen was the seat of the Bavarian nobles who commanded on the frontiers, and was once even in the possession of the Longobards. Conrad II., wishing to weaken the power and extent of the ancient national dukedoms, in order to render more secure the passage through the Alps, at the time when the emperor assumed the iron crown at Monza and the imperial crown at Rome, gave five counties in this mountainous region to the bishops of Feltre, Brixen, and Trient. From this epoch, Botzen became the object of continual feuds between the ecclesiastical dignitaries and the counts of Eppan; but after the defeat of the latter nobles, the prefects of the bishops, the counts of Tyrol, supported by force of arms their claim to this important commercial city, the possession of which they eventually succeeded in obtaining. The counts of Eppan retreated over the Adige to *Hohen-Eppan*, occupying a site between Maultasch and Sigmundkron; their tract lying through delightful vineyards bordering the lakes of Caltern and Tramin opposite the *See*, whose banks likewise produce abundance of grapes; passing also near the castles of Salurn and Neumark, celebrated for the battles fought between the Franks and Longobards, and as forming the subject of many legendary tales of apparitions.

St. Michael was founded by the family of Eppan, in the days of the second crusade; and not far distant from hence, at the mouth of the river *Uls* or *Noce*, are situated opposite each other Deutsch- and Welsch-Metz, *Meta Teutonica*, and *Meta Longobardica*, which for more than one thousand years were the boundary marks between the German and Italian Tyrol.

The fairs at Botzen date their origin from an early period; being established about the time of the peace ratified at Costnitz, between Barbarossa and the towns of Lombardy, and which promised a new era for public safety and security. In 1202 the Bishops of Trient and Brixen granted the same rights to their subjects, as were enjoyed at the fairs of Botzen, which were held twice within the year. The extensive communities of Riva and En possessed also particular privileges, as regarded their shipping on the Adige to these fairs. During the sovereignty of Lewis of Brandenburg, the fairs of Botzen and Meran had obtained considerable notoriety; the isolated position of the Tyrol having kept the city free from Austrian dues and customs, until the years 1797, 1802, and 1814, when Venice, the district of Salzburg, and the Veltlin became united to Austria, and owing to the alteration of times and circumstances which then ensued, the celebrity of the fairs gradually declined, after having flourished for a space of six hundred and fifty years. The daring Meinhard attempted to annihilate the city, by breaking down the dams and inundating it, on account of the faithful adhesion of the inhabitants towards their bishops, and again endeavoured to destroy it by fire, which latter ordeal Botzen has at ten different periods passed through. During the French wars under Napoleon, from 1796 to 1814, Botzen ever displayed an undeviating steadiness of principle and attachment towards the constituted authorities, a gallant and manly spirit having always pervaded the feelings of the citizens.

Among "the juicy honours of the grape" for which Botzen is celebrated, must be enumerated the exquisite *Terlaner Wein*. The vines at Tramin, on the sloping declivities of the Mendel or Mendola, have been transplanted to the Neckar and Oberheim, and their produce has obtained a high character for its generous flavour, though the wine from the lake of Caltern is held in much greater estimation, and still more so the produce of the Lager valley near Roveredo, called *Isera* wine. In order to complete the celebrity of *Castle Tyrol*, it possesses also rich vineyards, under the name of *Küchelberger Leiten*. The wine of Trient is thick and hot, and unpleasant when mixed with water; but the *Vin pinolo* is much sought after, though the *Strohwein* or Straw-wine, and the *Weihnachtswein*, or Christmas-wine, or *Vin Santa*, suit more the general taste; indeed many of the finer qualities of Tyrolian wine are frequently sold in foreign countries "under high and esteemed titles." The wine which passes in the north as Aleatico and Moltepuliano, and sometimes as the growth of the Greek Isles, is frequently Tyrolian produce; while on the other hand, that sweet mixture which is drunk in the south of Germany, and even in Munich and Augsburg as Tyrolian Wine, is quite unknown in the Tyrolian mountains. During the Thirty Years' War the vine was cultivated in the Tyrol, as it is on the Rhine



and Nicker, and the improved road adopted in its dressing and surface is ascribed to H. B. de Meuron, known in the country under the name of *le grand chemin*, and which is now the principal road from Bâle to the Ritten.

The insupportable heat of the weather experienced at Bâle, during the summer months, compels the inhabitants to seek the cool refreshing air of the Ritten Mountains, at whose heights are erected numerous pleasant summer-houses, which are termed "*Sommerfrachten*." On the opposite side of the Eisack are seen the ruins of Yule, Pösch, St. Jakob, and Schenkenberg, situated on the Seiser Alps, where prevails a highly primitive and pastoral mode of life, and the scenery surpassing the finest parts of the valley of the lower Inn: the *Schlieren-Kofel* first arrests the attention, stretching towards heaven's vault in lofty and sublime its monstrous craggy summits, not unlike rugged "barren" rocks. In other places are observed dark green forests of fir, extending themselves along the margin of rocks, which pursue their swiftly running course with noisy rippling; pleasant villages and farms, thickly studded up the sides of picturesque and delightful mountains, with nature gradually relaxing the acclivities of her rich and cultivated bosom, the rugged heights become suddenly forsaken and barren, where snowling vapours seem to have settled into rivers. On the Ritten are situated some natural curiosities of frozen masses of ice in pointed and pyramidal forms, bearing on their narrow summits comparatively large blocks of stone.

The present high road passed over the Ritten Mountains, which in former years were held in much veneration; emperors in those times having granted diplomas, and during the sovereignty of the Hohenstaufen, hospitals were here established and annual fairs appointed. The present road, *Der Kusternweg*, is named after the party, Henry Kuster, of Bâle, who was instrumental in its formation, in 1315, and afterwards the impediments of steep torrents and streams, succeeded in forming a passage through walls of rock along the neighbouring banks of the Eisack. Before advancing further, we must not omit to state, that on the line of road, leading from the village of Firs to Isert, are situated the ruins of Schreiffenstein and Kronburg.

Obere, or die Klaus unter Seeben, the Cell under Seeben, is a small ancient town, consisting of one long and narrow street, the name of which an old German word, indicates its destination; that of stopping the pass from the forest back to the hill, whereupon stands the old Roman station of Seeben. From Obere to Bâle, and the heights of Ritten and Schabs, are presented different picturesque scenes, fertile strength, and abounding with Roman antiquities. Seeben was a Roman station, and the ruins of the golden hill, and from the neighbouring heights, the view is very extensive, which enables the clouds of darkness to envelop the scene, and the mountains of the Ritten, and the surrounding country, and the whole of the

national synods, and instrumental in the Christianisation and culture of South Germany. Lewis, the Infant, in 901, gave the royal residence of Brixen to Bishop Zacharias of Seeben. About the year 1010, Alboin, a noble prelate of the princely family of Carinthia, transferred the episcopal seat from Seeben to Brixen, and Bishop Hartwig, of the house of Görz, afterwards surrounded the city with walls. In 1080, in the *Johannis* chapel, Altwien held an ecclesiastical council, attended by eighty bishops, under the presidency of Cardinal Hugo Blancus, at which was moved the expediency of deposing from the papal chair Gregory VIII., for his outrageous conduct and persecution of Henry IV. The salique emperors bestowed on the bishopric of Brixen, all the possessions they could command in the northern and eastern portions of the country, and the family of Görz gave the valley of the Eisack, with those parts of the upper and lower Inn, which they could detach from the Andechs and Guelphs. The Meinhards were inveterate enemies of the bishops; but Austria, or rather the family of Habsburg, of whom no mention had been made, even at the time when the Bishops of Brixen and Trient had already for centuries been in possession of the see, being more powerful than the Meinhards, assumed the patronage of Brixen, unmindful of the ancient imperial promise, that the prefecture of the emperors was "*ad defendendum non ad expoliandum*." Bernard of Cles, Cardinal of Brixen and Trient, eventually effected an adjustment of the grievances and oppressions complained of by the bishops. The general secularization of Germany, in 1802, destroyed the immediate power and importance of both cities, though they are nominally represented in the defective, though costly and delusive diets of the Tyrol.

The environs of Brixen, on the Eisack, are enriched with many fine castles and forts, almost as numerous as those in the neighbourhood of Meran. One of the most remarkable castles is *Trostburg*, raised on Roman foundations, and embellished with Roman antiquities, close to the Eisack, and opposite to Kollmann; not far removed, are the picturesque ruins of *Hauenstein*, now believed by the peasantry to be the abode of spectres, but once the noble residence of the illustrious Oswald of Wolkenstein. Trostburg is charmingly situated at the entrance of the remarkable valley of Gröden, while the castle of Riechburg, belonging also to the Wolkensteins, but of later origin, stands at the end; and still deeper, in the rocky fortresses, by the pass at Enneberg, near Colfusch, appears the family castle, enveloped in mists, and defying the stormy clouds, and hence aptly named *Wolkenstein* or *the stone in the clouds*. The only access to it was by a giddy avenue of steps, hewn in the middle of an awfully towering rock.

The Gröden valley contains about four thousand inhabitants; the soil is cold, occupying steep rocks, and is therefore quite barren; even the sheep are obliged to be dragged at times, with poles, up the hills to the grass. The peasants themselves are obliged to procure their food, and lichen; these, and other substances, however, are obtained by the industry and

ingenuity of the people. The women employ themselves assiduously in working bone-lace, and the men, out of the *Zirbelbaum*, a pine-fir, carve with astonishing accuracy, perfection, and adroitness, all sorts of frames, clock-cases, crucifixes, figures of saints, and various other subjects. The sale of these articles is almost incredible, finding their way to different parts of Europe, the United States of America, and the East Indies. The original mart for the trade was Italy, Spain, and Portugal; where the *Grödner* are known under the name of the Germans, though many do not even understand the word *Deutsch*. These means of traffic enabled the peasantry, by degrees, to amass small properties, which they again invested in commerce, and became ultimately general merchants; and more than three hundred commercial *Grödner* houses have been reckoned as being established in Italy, Spain, the Engadine, at Nuremberg, Leipzig, Brussels, Philadelphia, Mexico, Cuba, &c. In tracing the origin of this ingenious art, we find, that Johann de Metz, from the parish of St. Ulrich, had commenced carving frames in 1703, the year of the hostile invasion of Max Emanuel and Vendôme; his cousins Martin and Dominick Vinazer travelled to Venice with mouse-traps, and availed themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a few lessons in drawing, and already in 1750, an improved taste had begun to be exemplified in the carved productions of the valley. The family of Vinazer have become eminent artists. Martin and Dominick have executed some altar-pieces carved in wood, and Joseph Vinazer worked in brass and marble, and was esteemed one of the finest sculptors in Spain. Margaret Vinazer discovered, in the gypsum of the Gröden valley, a new and important article for manufacture, as it admitted of as high a polish as the other kinds of alabaster, or sulphates of lime.

At the back of the valley of Gröden, lies that of *Fassa* or *Fassa*, formerly belonging to Brixen. The notoriety which the *fir-wood* has obtained for the inhabitants of Gröden, has been gained by the peasantry of *Fassa* by their honesty; during the quarterly fairs at Botzen, the women are left alone and unprotected in this wild valley, husbands and young men being absent as salesmen and assistants, and few merchants would consider themselves secure, without the assistance of their faithful *Fassaner*. With the exception of abundance of wood, and a few iron-forges near *Meana*, *Fassa* possesses no manufactures, or other means of wealth.

The valley, however, contains those singular productions of natural curiosity, called the *Dolomit* columns, which were here first discovered; these highly interesting specimens are found amidst rocky mountains, like white towers and obelisks, rising perpendicularly, awfully grand and inaccessible; and appear, as it were, frozen falls of water, to which numerous icicles are attached, in ever varying shapes, their points directed upwards; a phenomenon which is also seen at Gröden, Buchenstein, upon the *Schlieren* near Botzen, the *Laggenkofel*, and in the *Mendel* and *Ulten* valleys, but is entirely unknown, in the Swiss and Savoy mountains; and which was esteemed of sufficient interest to attract an attentive investigation on the part of Bueh and Humbolt.

The river Lavis or *Avisio*, flows from Fassa into the Italian Fleimser valley, or *Val di Fiemme*; the river Ulz or *Naze*, pursuing its course westwards of the Adige, forms with the *Avisio*, which runs to the eastward of it, the boundary division between Germany and Italy, whence it meanders into that land of "love and minstrelsy," which Göthe has so poetically and beautifully eulogised.

"Kennst du das Land, wo die Citronen blühen,
Im dunkeln Laub die Goldorangen glühen;
Wo laue Luft vom milden Himmel weht,
Die Myrthe frei, und hoch der Lorbeer steht."

Know'st thou the land, where groves of citron flow'r,
The golden orange dark-green leaves embow'r,
The gentle breezes wave from azure skies,
Wild myrtles bloom, and high the laurels rise.

Vorarlberg.

THE Vorarlberg forms the north-westerly division of the German Tyrol, connected by the Upper valley of the Inn, across the Arlberg, and by the river Lech. This district, with the exception of the department of the Lower Inn and Puster vallies, with that of Trient, comprises the greatest superficial extent of land, but the smallest amount of population; the inhabitants not exceeding in number ninety thousand; though in a moral and political point of view, it is a circle of considerable importance. The boundaries consist of the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, Bavaria, the wildest portion of the Grisons, the Tyrolian Highlands, Upper Rhoetia, and the Swiss Cantons of Appenzel and St. Gall; the name being entirely geographical, denoting, in the early records of the Dukes of Austria, "the lands beyond the Arl," or *Arlberg*.

The Tyrol lays open to Austria the lowest and most convenient passes over the Alps into Italy, while the Vorarlberg renders easy of access the whole of South Suabia, and the north-easterly and southern parts of Switzerland. The chief places composing this remarkable province, are the counties of *Bregenz*, *Feldkirch*, *Bludenz*, and *Hohen-Ems*, to each of which is attached an historical interest deduced from the remotest periods.

The national and most important source of wealth emanates from the grazing and breeding of cattle and the production of *Lacticiën*, which are excellent kinds of cheese. Wine and corn are also produced, but not in sufficient quantities to meet the consumption; though it is gratifying to remark, the country is annually becoming less dependent on the foreign supply of grain; but at present it derives one-third of its subsistence from South Suabia. Flax and tobacco form another limited branch of commerce. *Der Vorarlberger Kirschengeist*, or cherry brandy, has attained much celebrity. An extensive water traffic exists on the lake of Bregenz for the conveyance of goods in transitu from Trieste and Genoa, through the Tyrol and the Grisons. On the lake of Constance, or *Bodensee*, which is about forty-five miles long and fifteen broad, are seen, not only trading vessels, but armed ships; and during Moreau's advances from the Rhine to the Loch, in 1796 and 1800, a small flotilla, was armed by an Englishman named Williams, which continued to maintain a superiority over a similar armament of the French and Swiss.

In 1809, at the time when the Vorarlberg, in conjunction with the Tyrol, took up arms in defence of the ancient dynasty and rights, the principal aim of the brave General Commissary, *Doctor Anton Schneider*, was directed towards the occupation of the *Bodensee*. *Rainer*, the gallant shipmaster, who was humorously called the *Vorarlberger Nelson*, kept a strict watch over the faithless Swiss neutrality, blockading the Würtemberg flotilla in Frederick's harbour, and surprising the city of Constance at the opposite end of the lake.

The ports and roads of Bregenz, Wasserburg, Buckhorn, Sernatingen, and Ueberlingen, with the small towns of Fussach, Bäumele, and Hard, are not of much importance. The most accessible and secure port on the lake, is *Lindau*, an ancient free town of the empire, built near the mouth of the *Leibläch*, upon three small islands, a bridge communicating with the main land; and it appears this town or station was known to Strabo, as an asylum or place of arms. The long *Heidenmauer*, or wall of the infidels, with the Roman towers, still defy, as they have done for the last fifteen centuries, the storms and waves; the Roman fort or bulwark is also standing, forming the southern part of the *Wibeking Lindauer* port with its lighthouse; and the stone is likewise remaining of the ancient Roman temple, dedicated to "Bacchus and Morpheus, mankind's sweetest friends." During the sovereignty of Henry IV. and Lewis of Bavaria, the inhabitants of Lindau, purchased their independence from the Counts of Bregenz; and Rudolph of Habsburg, rendered them free of the empire.

Austria's preponderance in the affairs of the German empire was considerably diminished, after the peace of Luneville, in 1802, on the conclusion of the second coalition war, when the ecclesiastical states, and free towns of the empire were apportioned, as an indemnification to the temporal hereditary princes. It became therefore the object of Austria to endeavour to concentrate those districts, which had been either severed from her kingdom, or were remotely situated. The court of Vienna in consequence became anxious to obtain Lindau from the prince of Brezenheim, and Rothenfels, Stauffen, and Werdenstein from the house

of *Königseck*, in exchange for Hungarian estates, and to combine Suabian Austria with the Tyrol and Vorarlberg on a more extended basis. After the battle of *Austerlitz*, however, in 1805, the new acquisitions, together with the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, &c. were again separated from Austria. The old Vorarlberg was afterwards re-annexed to Austria, but *Rothenfels* and *Lindau*, were retained by Bavaria, being essentially advantageous in preserving the independence of the South German confederacy, and insuring to Bavaria a direct intercourse with Switzerland, besides the free navigation of the *Bodensee*, or lake of Constance, and the passage of the Rhine. This fine river of Germany, after flowing to the north-west, and saluting the city of *Spire*, containing the tombs of its emperors, passes *Nibelungenhort*, and *Rosengarten* by *Worms*, and receives from Bavaria the waters of the picturesque and beautiful *Maine*, which it is the intention of a newly formed company, patronised by the Bavarian government, and assisted by the greatest capitalist of the day, to make the medium of communication between the two mightiest streams of the German empire, the *Danube* and *Rhine*, by means of the canal of *Charlemagne*; thus carrying into effect the grand and no less beneficial design of *King Lewis*.

The eastern part of the Vorarlberg possesses an inexhaustible source of traffic in wood; but which is much more partially distributed throughout the southern districts, where the wild remaining heights of the *Rhœtian* mountains, stretch their aspiring summits amidst the clouds, whose lofty peaks, covered with everlasting snow, brave the effects of the sun's dissolving rays. Immense quantities of timber planks, vine-sticks, and fire-wood are annually exported; entire houses are formed of wood, also farms, with stabling and other out-buildings, with the necessary appurtenances, which are again taken to pieces, and transported to different parts of the country, even beyond the Rhine; where they are erected with the greatest facility and expedition.

By the source of the *Ill*, and the *Bregenzer* river *Ach*, in the valley of *Montafun*, around the mountain of *Arlberg*, along the boundaries of the *Decemvirate* confederacy, and by the *Luciensteig*, the Vorarlberg approximates that eternal wilderness of ice, those steep and mighty walls of rock, that dead waste of cliffs and crags, which compose the awful majesty of the northern Tyrol. It would be fruitless to seek in the Vorarlberg the pastoral charms of the *Lower Inn* valley and *Salzburg*, or the wild, yet beautiful scenery of the *Tyrolean* lakes and waterfalls; yet nature has been prodigal of beauties of a different character. The enchanting display of scenery, which borders the broad expanse of the lake of Constance, studded over with green and shady isles, presents a diversity of beauties, which defy alike the pen of the historian, as they do the mimic pencil of the artist to portray; again the prospect from the heights, rising above *Bregenz*, appears more the effect of a fairy dream than reality; to view the lake, when either the early dawn first enlivens nature with its roseate tints, or the rays of the setting sun, tinge with deeper or more golden hues, the rich assemblage of objects, to look upon the neighbouring scenery, reflected on the silvery bottom of the almost unbounded waters, which seem to ruffle their polished surface, the Swiss





and Suabian shore rising in magic vapour; towns, villages, and hamlets; herds, and trees; the bounding bark or more stately vessel, becoming in the morn, by degrees, more clear, more distinct and endless, or at eve, as they gradually recede from the enraptured gaze, the outlines becoming more softened, more blended, and at length obscure; the tones of the distant bells, floating on the air, as if emitted from a fairy empire, immersed beneath the green waters; and from which *Lindau* seems fresh emerging; the silvery flood of the Rhine, pursuing its devious course through the country,—communicates a delightful variety to the feature of the scene; the attention is also pleasingly attracted by the fine old Roman town of *Bregenz*, with the ivy mantled castle of *Pfannenbergl*, famed in legend and in song; by the abbey of *Mehrerau* with its convent-school, and glass paintings, celebrated in the time of the Hohenstauffens; the ancient *Arbon*, the commercial town of *Roschack*; *Rheineck*, with *Mondstein*, renowned for the battles which were fought there; and to complete the grand pictorial effect, the back ground is formed by the snowy and colossal heights of the *Rheinthal*, or valley of the Rhine, and of *Appenzel*, which range among the loftiest of the western world.

The greatest part of the *Vorarlberg* was in the hands of the noble family of *Montfort*, which at the most flourishing period of its existence, was more powerful than that of *Habsburg*. The descendants, however, though brave and courageous, have afforded to the world no instance of any extraordinary character, and in 1783, the family became extinct.

The house of *Hohenems* was the second principal family; which excelled the *Montforts* in chivalry, and was for some time even wealthier, but in 1759, it had lost nearly the whole of its importance, and was extinguished about a quarter of a century afterwards.

The *Vorarlberg* has been often the theatre of great military achievements; the most sanguinary battles of the Suabian war were fought near *Frastanz*, *Fussach*, and *Hagg*. During the thirty years' war it offered a dauntless resistance; and *Bregenz* and *Kempten* have witnessed the Swedish torture, song, and feast. In the French campaigns from 1796 to 1805, the inhabitants valiantly distinguished themselves. In the ever-memorable war of 1809, *Vorarlberg* contributed an equal number of patriotic soldiery to the *Tyrol*, notwithstanding its disproportion as to square miles, population, and the *materiel* of warfare; and it must not be omitted, that the natives nobly resisted and intrepidly attacked the enemy at *Hohenems* and *Ravensburg*, near *Constance* and *Kempten*, and by the *Leiblach*.

The *Vorarlberg* enjoyed a general state of prosperity, until the year 1806, when the dire chance of war forced its separation from *Austria*; all the speculative consignments of manufactured goods had been accustomed to be directed towards *Vienne*, most firms having branch houses in various parts of the empire; and when, in 1814, the province was re-united to *Austria*, the direct trade with the houses of the agents had been neglected, and many establishments dissolved; added to the fact that the decrees of *Milan* and *Trianon* had speciously laid the foundation of destroying the industry of the north-eastern portions of *Switzerland*. Indeed "the war of deliverance," as it is termed, seems as far as German

commerce was concerned, to have merited rather the designation of the "*tyr of enslavement*," as many states, after the restoration of *justice*, wished to enjoy the fruits of *injustice* derived from that imperious system of Buonaparte's sovereignty of imposing on Germany numerous Custom-houses, with exactions and impediments to internal communication of every description, from which even the rivers were not exempt.

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